THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE.

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CANADA

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EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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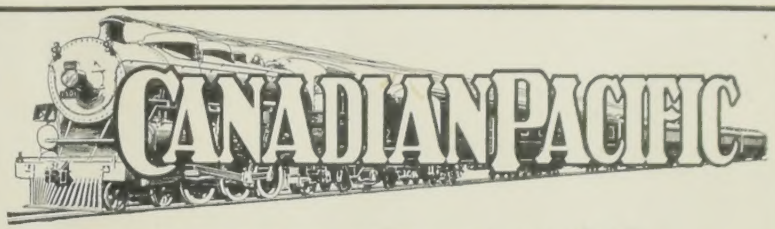

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CANADA

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BRANTFORD: "THE TELEPHONE CITY." (See page 275.)

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signature are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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CANADIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

IN pre-war days the organisation and the methods of the British Board of Trade were not considered as models to be followed, but to-day it must be acknowledged that Canada may well take an example from the organisation of the Overseas Trade Department of the British Government. H.M. Trade Commissioners in Montreal and Toronto are not only themselves able and energetic, but their offices are equipped so as to be of much practical usefulness to British trade interests, up to the limit of the expenditure permitted to them. Canada is behindhand in several respects, for which there is really no excuse, as there have been no obstacles of ancient official precedent and fettering red tape to be overcome. The machinery for a first-class export trade service is in existence, as many of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners are exceedingly able and active representatives of their country's interests, but the machine needs to be co-ordinated and a far more satisfactory *liaison* created between the Overseas Commissioners and the manufacturers themselves.

We were surprised to learn recently that so many applications in regard to Overseas trade had been received by the British Trade Commissioner at Toronto from Canadian manufacturers, who were apparently ignorant of the fact that Canada had its own trade representatives in some twenty centres abroad, that for their enlightenment the British Commissioner courteously obtained lists of the Canadian Commissioners to supply to these enquirers. This fact is sufficient indication that a very great deal more must be done by the Department of Trade and Commerce to awaken the Canadian manufacturer to the facilities which already exist, and to encourage those firms who are in a position to make goods for export to utilise much more fully the channels already provided by their own Government.

The Department at Ottawa publishes a weekly bulletin which often contains useful information concerning export opportunities. But evidently this is not enough to stimulate the Canadian manufacturer into export activity. If all firms were active and wide awake the present facilities provided by the Government might be sufficient, as the Commissioner service would be used to its fullest capacity. This, unfortunately, is not the case, and the Government having supplied the text books must now supply the teachers, since the pupils are in most cases unwilling to attempt to master the text books by themselves.

The strongly-felt need for the establishment of a Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, is a recognition of the need for a link between the individual manufacturer and the Government Department of Trade and Commerce. A very instructive article appears in the November issue of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, in which the success of the United States' firms in the Australian markets over their British rivals is shown to be due to the enterprise of the U.S. Government. Government trade propaganda is the secret of their success, and Canada must adopt these methods if it is successfully to enter and hold its place in Overseas markets. In these early days of Canadian export trade exceptional opportunities and valuable time must inevitably be lost if the Government is content to leave the question of trade propaganda entirely to individual initiative. The Government must set the example and employ its Commissioners abroad as the official channel for distributing a really efficient trade news service, applicable to the needs of their locality.

—* *—

THE APPEAL COURT OF THE EMPIRE.

MR. JOHN S. EWART, whose constant diatribes against the British connection have delighted the readers of the Sinn Fein organ in Canada, has attacked Lord Cave, in a letter to the *Times* for having said that the opinion generally in Canada towards the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is one of complete approval. It was hardly necessary for Lord Cave to explain in his reply that he was referring to informed and legal "opinion" as being favourable to a maintenance of an Empire Appeal Court. We have always held that it is only a parochial and jaundiced view which would desire to prohibit access to the most learned and impartial tribunal in the world by citizens residing in the Dominions.

We would willingly admit the desirability of safeguards to prevent the exercise of this right to appeal being used by the wealthy to the disadvantage of the necessitous claimant, but this can easily be done without taking such a foolish and regrettable step as prohibiting appeal in all cases. Where the elucidation of the meaning and import of an Act of Parliament of the Mother Country has to be decided, it is surely wisest to go to the best jurists of the Mother Country for that elucidation; and furthermore, where racial questions arise—as they have and will often in future arise in the Overseas Dominions—it is not possible to get as impartial a tribunal as is to be found in the Appeal Court of the Privy Council.

The judiciary of Canada has not the same mental calibre as that of the Mother Country. The Dominion has foolishly neglected to offer such emoluments as will attract the best brains to the Bench. In final decisions which affect matters of vast public importance, only the best possible tribunal can be accepted as satisfactory. The knowledge and the impartiality of the final Court of Appeal at Westminster have never been impugned, and all Canadians who appreciate the value and meaning of "the

full liberty of the subject under the Law" will not wish to circumscribe the liberty of any British subject wherever domiciled.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Premier and the Railways.

Mr. Meighen made an important contribution to the railway question in a recent speech at Calgary, when he declared emphatically that it was not the intention of the Government at this time to plunge deeper into the waters of public ownership by taking over the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was as expressive of admiration for that great corporation as was his Minister of Railways, Dr. Reid, in his recent speech in London. While that system was owned and operated as efficiently as it at present was, he said, it would stand as a model for the National Railways in many ways, and would constitute a rival railway for them that would do the management of the Government road good; therefore, it was better the way it was than included in any Government system at this time.

As to the National Railways, the Prime Minister is under no delusion. "Our business," he said, "is to make the system we have a success, or, at least, make it the best it can be made, and when we have done that then there will be plenty of time to think of getting into waters that at present we have no call to get into." He did not hold out the hope that the National Railways would be on a paying basis for a long time to come, and pointed out that a great portion of them was built not in the belief that it was a business venture, but for colonisation and other purposes. He added:—

> So far as the Government is concerned we would be millions of dollars ahead only to let the rails rust, the grass grow between the tracks and the trees grow in the depots; but that is not good Canadian policy. The only thing for us to do is to operate the roads and stand the loss and take every step possible to make the years the fewest they can be between now, the day of deficit, and the future, the day of balances and possibly of surpluses.

Mr. Meighen repudiates both the charge that the Government have acted as "ingrates and Shylocks towards the poor English investors," and the other that they have sacrificed the taxpayer of Canada to the English investors. He holds that the Government have taken a strong and justifiable middle course.

* * *

Dominion Home Rule.

The National Liberal Federation, at their conference in Bradford last week, re-affirmed their support to the application of Dominion Home Rule to Ireland. This is a solution which has attracted a very large number of people anxious to see a permanent settlement in what is now more than ever the "distressful country." At the same time, the term has been very loosely applied, and recent speeches by prominent statesmen have proved that interpretations of the privileges and responsibilities in Ireland have varied immensely. "Dominion Home Rule," in fact, as generally spoken of in the case of Ireland, is very much less than the measure of self-government enjoyed by the Dominions. As the *Manitoba Free Press* points out:—"There is in reality no parallel between the Dominions and Ireland; and it would be fallacious and often dangerous to draw inferences from one set of conditions and apply them to the other."

As a matter of fact, what is often meant when "Dominion Home Rule" is spoken of is "Provincial Home Rule." If there were separate Parliaments for each of the other constituent parts of the United Kingdom, there could be no practical difficulty in making Ireland a Province in the same sense as Ontario and Manitoba are Provinces of Canada. Indeed, the grant of Provincial self-government, in this sense, to both Ulster and the rest of Ireland, seems to very many the most practicable and equitable arrangement, both from the point of view of Great Britain and from that of Ireland.

* * *

National Ideals of Citizenship.

Canadians are often accused of materialism and commercialism, and there may be some ground for the accusation, as Sir Arthur Currie suggested in his striking address at the Armistice Day service in Montreal. These are undoubtedly ever-present dangers at a time when the mere gathering of money occupies the lives of so many. It is certainly not good for a nation that this should be so. It is of good omen that most of Canada's leading men have been making their voices heard on behalf of high national ideals, and their claims upon both the individual and the community.

Sir Arthur Currie's appeal to the ex-Service men of Montreal, and to the larger public whom they represent, to maintain the ideals of service and fair play and the love of home and country which characterised Canada's soldiers during the Great War should not fall on deaf ears. And on the other side, we find Canon Scott, best beloved of "padres," explaining the fact that it was the spirit of comradeship that won the war, and declaring: "If we would win out in the best sense in building up the Canadian nation, we must have a union of heart and one handshake across the country." Canadians have themselves to blame if they do not listen to prophets so eloquent and so true.

* * *

A Hard-Fought Election.

One of the features of the general election in British Columbia this week has been the hardness with which it has been fought. From both the number and the variety of the candidates it is evident that an unusual amount of interest has been taken in the contest. The result of the voting will not be announced until after this week's *Canada* has gone to press. It will be interesting to see to what extent it is affected by the interposition of the newer groups which have come into the ring to contest the supremacy with the traditional Liberal and Conservative parties.

In other Provinces the appearance in the field of Farmer and Labour representatives has had a marked effect upon the situation. In Ontario, Manitoba, and New Brunswick alike the Governments, returned to power by bare majorities, have had to make working alliances with one of the other parties in the Legislature, in order to ensure their position. Whether from these temporary expedients a permanent re-arrangement of parties will result is one of the most interesting political speculations of the day.

* * *

A Chance for Enterprise.

If products of Australia can be sold direct to the public with commercial success it seems a very excellent opportunity for opening a "Canada Products" store in London with the same object. Canada, of course, has a very much larger range of products to sell than her sister Dominion, and has the added advantage of having familiarised the British public with many of her proprietary brands of food products during the war, so that it is more a case of picking up old customers than of introducing Canadian goods to an entirely new public.

Further development of this suggestion appears in the columns of the last issue of the *Canadian Export Pioneer*, which thinks that the windows of the various Agents-General might be utilised to assist a trade enterprise of this kind. It would be necessary for its success that the project should be directed by those fully conversant with retail business methods in London. But we feel confident that, given competent management, such an enterprise would meet with almost immediate success, not only on account of the attractions of the goods themselves, but from the great assistance the project would receive from all Canadian interests in the Mother Country. Here is the opportunity for an enterprising and capable business man.

* * *

Maligning the Prince.

A few weeks ago we commented on the interest taken by Canadians in the Prince of Wales and the subject of his marriage. Some of them, indeed, seem to know more about him and the subject in question than is generally imagined, if one might judge by the following from an Alberta paper, the name of which it is, perhaps, most charitable not to mention:—

> That the Prince of Wales is already married is the statement made by a resident in the city who has just returned from the Old Country. From the source he derived the information, he considers it pretty well authentic. In fact it is common talk in England that the Prince is married to a Duke's daughter and that the

rumour of his engagement to a Duke's daughter is only a preliminary to pave the way for the announcement of the marriage. Considering the romantic turn of mind of his Royal Highness, credence is given to the report

It is scarcely believable that a respectable journal should give credibility to such a cock-and-bull story. It should be more critical of its informants.

* * *

The Inventor of the Telephone.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is being deservedly honoured during his present visit to his native land. Dr. Bell was born in Scotland 73 years ago, and is resident in the United States, but all Canadians are proud of his personal connection with Canada, and especially of the identification of Brantford, in Ontario, with the conception of the telephone and his earliest experiments. On another page we give Dr. Bell's own narrative of the events connected with the invention of the telephone, in which he justifies Brantford's description of itself as "The Telephone City."

During the 45 years that have elapsed since that time, the telephone has developed to such an extent on both sides of the Atlantic, that the inventor says it seems to him like a dream that he was "the man who invented the whole business." He recalls with amusement how, when he outlined the central exchange system of to-day to the directors of the National Telephone Company in 1877 or 1878, they only smiled. And we are yet on the threshold of wireless telephony, of which Dr. Bell is himself one of the pioneers. Speaking before the Institution of Wireless Engineers the other day, Dr. Bell pointed to the fact that not only had it been found possible to speak from Washington to Paris without the medium of wires, but the operator at Honolulu, 8,000 miles off, overheard the conversation. That seems to Dr. Bell to foreshadow the day when a man in any part of the world may speak to a man in any other part without the aid of wires.

* * *

Sir Campbell Stuart.

When an Australian statesman, a good many years ago, said that "one touch of printer's ink makes the whole world kin," he dropped into epigram at the expense of exactitude. But if nations are as often divided as united by printer's ink, there is one sense in which the epigram is absolutely true. One touch of printer's ink goes far to make kin those who depend upon it for their daily bread or greater distinction. Sir Campbell Stuart's appointment as managing director of the *Times* has clearly made the whole profession of journalism kin, and like a family party, a host of editors, managers and managing editors of incompatibles among printed sheets, united on Monday to do him honour at the Connaught Rooms.

Sir Campbell Stuart, in a speech of admirable simplicity, said he could not but feel that it was an happy augury to the world without, that the health of the *Times* should be jointly proposed by the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Morning Post*. He seemed quite unconscious of the fact that he is responsible. Canada is justly proud of her son installed in the directorial chair of the Thunderer, which has stood for so much in British history. He has let us into "The Secrets of Crewe House": will he, we wonder, ever give us the secrets of Printing House Square?

—* *—

CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON.

We understand that the proposal for a Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London has made appreciable advance during the past few days. It is receiving strong support from the Canadian Agents-General, the transportation companies, and other Canadian interests in London; and an encouraging letter has been received from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on the subject. The matter is being vigorously pushed forward by the Canadian Association in London.

—* *—

The Nova Scotia Provincial Convention of the Great War Veterans' Association, held at Digby, N.S., passed a resolution petitioning the Government to add the total sum involved in the loss due to exchange caused the members of the C.E.F., to the surplus canteen profits, and urging that such amount be devoted to the education of the children of deceased soldiers, in accordance with the resolution previously adopted by the Dominion Convention.

McGILL UNIVERSITY'S APPEAL.

McGill University's campaign to raise $5,000,000 for the general work of the University ended on Wednesday of last week with complete success. The total announced amounted to nearly $6,400,000, while other returns were still expected from outside places.

The total includes $1,000,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the endowment of the McGill Medical School, in addition to the grant of $1,000,000 from the Province of Quebec and $200,000 from Commander J. K. L. Ross; while graduates of McGill University throughout Canada and the United States contributed over $1,000,000. The most original contribution was a live silver black fox from Mr. Graham Rogers, of Summerside, P.E.I., a noted breeder.

While the general response to the appeal is somewhat disappointing to the Governors of McGill University (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, stated that the result would enable the University to continue the extended work planned for the coming years, especially with a view to bringing the University in closer touch with the people.

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OBITUARY.

At River Beaudette, P.Q.—Mr. Robert Baker (91), a native of Suffolk, who came to Quebec and settled on a farm in 1860.

At Montreal.—Mr. Daniel Gallery (62), ex-M.P. and alderman of the city for many years.

At Montreal.—Mr. Robert Fitzgerald Meredith (66), of Meredith and Co., stockbrokers, Montreal. He was a son of the late vicar of Halstock, Dorsetshire, and went to Canada in 1874. He married Miss Spence, of Montreal, who predeceased him.

At Cornwall, Ont.—Right Rev. William Macdonell (67), R.C. Bishop of Alexandria since 1906.

At Whitby, Ont.—Dr. Frank Warren (71).

At Toronto.—Mr. Samuel H. Thompson (59), proprietor of the Prince George Hotel.

At Winnipeg.—Dr. Charles R. Flanders (68), formerly principal of Stanstead College, P.Q.

At Portage la Prairie.—Mr. William Fulton (74), who settled near there in 1873.

At Saskatoon.—Rev. Hugh Cairns.

At Vancouver.—Dr. J. A. Mills (62), a brother of the late Bishop of Ontario, who had resided in the city since 1890.

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Sir Arthur Brown, the airman, before leaving Vancouver for the Orient, predicted that within five years the flying of the Pacific would be a commonplace feat, but dirigibles, and not aeroplanes, would be used.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Barrington Foote.—On November 20, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of Capt. Randle Barrington Foote, M.C., of a daughter.

Davies.—At Ottawa, on November 20, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Davies (*née* Jean Callander)—a daughter.

Holmes.—At Toronto, on November 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holmes (Marie-Louise Casselis)—a son.

Harvie.—At 350, Oxford Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, on November 27, the wife of Thomas W. Harvie, A.M.I.C.E.—a son.

Melvin.—At Kingston, Ontario, on November 19, the wife of Professor G. Spencer Melvin, M.D., Queen's University, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Beaumont—Long.—On November 25, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. C. A. E. Pollock, Corpus Christi, Cambridge, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. de Kilpeck, Rector of Corfe Castle, uncle of the bridegroom, Ernest Godfrey Beaumont, Discovery Island, Victoria, B.C., youngest son of the late Lt.-Col. Godfrey Wentworth Beaumont, Scots Guards, to Constance, widow of William Houstoun Long, daughter of the late A. A. Hay Currie and Mrs. Hay Currie, of Nice.

Grieve—Ewing.—At 34, Henderson Row, Edinburgh, on November 26, by the Rev. Alexander Fiddes, D.D., Elliott Grieve, youngest son of Adam Grieve, builder, and Mrs. Grieve, The Glebe, Selkirk, to Martha Nimmo, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Ewing, seed merchant, Montreal, and of Mrs. Ewing, and granddaughter of the late Matthew Nimmo, Foot o' Green, Stirlingshire.

Kay—Adam.—At Marlborough House, Shawlands, Glasgow, on November 26, by the Rev. James A. Adam, M.A., Cambusbarron U.F. Church, Stirling (uncle of the bride), John Williamson Kay, M.A., Leven, son of Wm. Kay, Bearsden, to Jeanie Hay Adam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nell M. Adam, Vancouver, B.C., formerly of Mount Florida.

Neal—Anderson.—On November 10, at St. Matthew's Church, Brandon, Manitoba, by the Rev. E. A. Anderson (father of the bride), Cyril Wilfrid Neal, youngest son of Mr. and (the late) Mrs. George Neal, to Frances Patricia, second daughter of the Rev. E. A. and Mrs. Anderson, of Brandon, Manitoba.

DEATHS.

Bowra.—On November 21, at 8, Connaught Road, Folkestone, Annabella Bowra, formerly of Upper Norwood, Barnes, and later of Kensington and Folkestone, youngest daughter of the late Edward Bowra, of Upper Norwood, and sister of the late E. C. Bowra, F.R.G.S., Commissioner of Customs, Canton, China.

McKillop.—At sea, on November 22, on board S.S. *Dunbridge*, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Robt. McKillop, master, aged 53, beloved husband of Flora Currie, 4, Jane Street, Dbrox, Glasgow.

Watson.—At 451, Princess Avenue, London, Ontario, on October 30, at the house of her son-in-law (John Taylor), Mary Brown, widow of William Watson, Inveresk, and late of 7, Gilleepie Crescent, Edinburgh.

THE INVENTION OF THE TELEPHONE.

Dr. Graham Bell Upholds Brantford's Claim to be Called "The Telephone City."

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is at present in this country, and has been the recipient of numerous honours. On Tuesday he had conferred upon him the freedom of his native city, Edinburgh. In the following statement by Dr. Bell he refers to his close connection with Brantford, in Ontario, and justifies its claim to be called "The Telephone City."

IN 1870 my father, the late Professor A. Melville Bell, purchased the property at Brantford, where he made his home for so many years. This was my home also from August, 1870, until October, 1872, when I went to Boston to reside permanently in the United States.

I soon became connected with the Boston University, and for some years made a practice of spending my summer vacations with my parents in Brantford, and also of spending the Christmas holidays there. The summer vacation usually extended from the middle of July to the end of September, and the Christmas vacation lasted for one week.

In Boston I carried on electrical experiments of various kinds, and when the summer vacation came I would carry my apparatus to Brantford, and continue my experiments there.

The years 1874 and 1875 are especially associated with the incipiency of the telephone. During this period I resided in Salem, Mass., going in to Boston every day for my professional and experimental work, and spending the summer vacation in Brantford.

The telephone devised in Brantford in 1874 was made in Boston in June, 1875. Although it was a little difficult at first to follow the articulations of the instrument, the varying pitch of the voice was clearly perceptible, and words were occasionally understood. It will thus be seen that the telephone was conceived in Brantford and born in Boston.

Brantford is justified in calling herself "the telephone city," because the telephone originated there. It was invented in Brantford at Tutela Heights in the summer of 1874.

Boston also is justified in her claim to be the "Birthplace

A CANADIAN AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE.

of the Telephone," for it was there that the telephone first acquired a real physical existence; and first actually spoke. It was born at 109, Court Street, Boston, on June 2, 1875, and speech sounds were heard from it very shortly afterward.

The Brantford claims date from 1874 and the Boston claims from 1875.

The history of the telephone patent which originated the great telephone industry of to-day is interesting in this connection. I wrote the patent-specification myself, and the first draft was made in Brantford during the visit I paid to my parents in September, 1875.

Public Attention Attracted.

On June 25, 1876, the telephone was publicly exhibited in Philadelphia at the Centennial Exhibition, and almost immediately attracted the attention of the whole world.

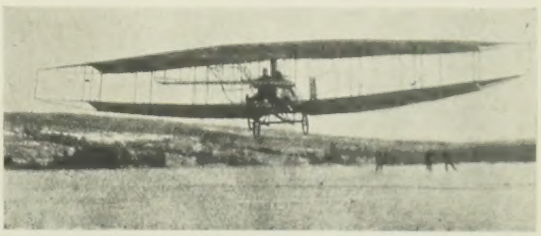
Up to this time it had only been used in laboratory experiments, but on July 7, 9 and 12, 1876, attempts were made in Boston to communicate over real telegraph lines of many miles in length. The transmitting and receiving instruments were in neighbouring rooms in the Equitable Building, in Boston, and two telegraph wires extending to a distant place were there connected together under the idea that the electrical undulations from the transmitter would go to the distant place by one wire, and return to the receiver by the other wire. In this way it was hoped to ascertain what effects would be produced on long lines.

Faint sounds were heard when Rye Beach was looped into the circuit, but the results were inconclusive from the fact that the transmitting and receiving telephone were in the same building, and not quite out of earshot of each other, so that there was some doubt as to whether the sounds perceived might not have come through the air from one room to the other, instead of traversing the electric circuit to Rye Beach and back. There was no doubt, however, about the fact that the instruments required improvement to enable them to be successfully operated upon long lines.

A large number of coils of insulated wire of different kinds were then made in Boston. Long coils and short coils, coils with few turns of thick wire and coils with many turns of fine wire, etc., and in August, 1876, these coils were taken to Brantford and experiments made with them there.

An Historical Experiment.

The Dominion Telegraph Co. of Canada very kindly placed



THE "SILVER DART," AN AEROPLANE CONSTRUCTED BY DR. GRAHAM BELL IN 1907.

its lines at my disposal for experimental purposes. In August, 1876, somewhere about the 10th of that month, experiments were made between Brantford and Paris (Ont.) which resulted in the discovery of the proper relation of the parts of a telephone to permit of its use upon a long line.

The battery employed was in Toronto, the transmitting instrument was in Brantford at the office of the Dominion Telegraph Co., and the receiving instrument in the telegraph office at Paris, Ont.

I had made arrangements with my uncle, the late Prof. David C. Bell, then residing in Brantford, to take charge of the transmitting station, as my father had stated that he would be unable to be present. Persons were to sing, talk, or recite continuously into the transmitting instrument in Brantford, while I listened at the receiver in Paris.

After observing the effects for some time, I telegraphed to Brantford by another line to ask Mr. Griffin, the manager, I believe, of the telegraph office there, to change the coils in the transmitting instrument while I made a similar change in the receiver at Paris.

At first the speech sounds perceived in Paris were feeble and far away, but by changing the arrangements of the coils a

DR. GRAHAM BELL'S TETRAHEDRAL KITE "CYGNET," CONSTRUCTED IN 1907.

combination was at last arrived at which resulted in loud and clear articulation in Paris.

I even fancied that I could recognise the speakers by their voices, and telegraphed back to Brantford to ascertain whether one of the speakers was not my father. The reply came back that he was present and had been reciting for some time into the transmitter.

This Brantford experiment is of historical interest. First, because it led to the discovery of the proper combination of parts in a telephone to enable it to become operative upon a long line; and because upon this occasion occurred the first

transmission of the human voice over a telegraph line in which the transmitting and receiving telephones were miles apart.

Unfortunately, the transmitting and receiving instruments were of different construction. One was a transmitter pure and simple, and the other a receiver not adapted for use as a transmitter also. Thus, upon this occasion, reciprocal communication could not be carried on, and no conversation was held through the wire. The voice was transmitted from Brantford and heard in Paris, but all communication from Paris to Brantford had to be carried on by telegraph through another line.

Within a few days of August 10, 1876, another noteworthy experiment was made on a wire leading from Brantford to Mount Pleasant.

As a preliminary to a proposed public demonstration of the telephone to be given at my father's house on Tutela Heights, I proceeded to Mount Pleasant, and satisfied myself by actual experiment that the Mount Pleasant line could be used for the purpose.

The only trouble was that the Mount Pleasant line, at its nearest point, was a considerable distance away from my father's house, probably a quarter of a mile or more. In order to overcome this difficulty the rather daring experiment was tried of connecting my father's house at Tutela Heights with the nearest telegraph pole on the Mount Pleasant road by means of ordinary stove-pipe wire tacked along the fence by the side of the road. The experiment met with success, and speakers in Brantford were heard quite distinctly at Tutela Heights.

A Public Exhibition.

A public exhibition of the telephone was then given at Tutela Heights, which was witnessed by a large number of the citizens of Brantford. This was the first public exhibition of the telephone in which the speakers were in one place and the listeners in another place miles away.

Another point demonstrated upon this occasion for the first time was the fact that the voices of a number of persons could be transmitted simultaneously along the same line and be clearly perceived at the other end. The transmitting instrument in Brantford was provided with a triple mouthpiece, made in Brantford, which permitted three persons to sing into the instrument at the same time, and the three voices, joining in a part-song, were clearly perceived at Tutela Heights.

After returning to Boston in the autumn of 1876, no difficulty was experienced, with the knowledge gained from the Brantford experiments, in obtaining reciprocal communication on the same line by instruments of identical construction that could be used both as transmitters and receivers.

The first actual conversation carried on by telephone, in which the speakers were miles apart, occurred in Boston, October 9, 1876, on a line belonging to the Walworth Manufacturing Co., and extending from Boston to Cambridgeport, Mass., a distance of about two miles.

On November 26, 1876, conversation was carried on between Boston and Salem, Mass., about 18 miles, over the lines of the Eastern Railroad Co.

On December 3, 1876, the first real long-distance conversation took place between Boston and North Conway, N.H., a distance of about 143 miles.

Brantford and Boston.

In the above remarks relating to the history of the telephone I have endeavoured to show what developments were made in Brantford, and what in Boston, but it is a little difficult for me to discriminate between the two places, as both were closely associated with the early history of the telephone.

Speaking generally, I may say that Boston was the centre of the experimental work of development and Brantford the centre of development by theoretical reasoning. I spent my summer vacations in Brantford, and, not having any professional work there to distract my attention, I had leisure to ponder over the experiments that had been made in Boston and Salem, and plan out new lines of research.

In this way Brantford became my thinking place. Here the telephone was invented; the first draft of the patent-specification prepared; the proper relation of the parts of a telephone to enable it to be used on long lines, worked out; and the first transmission of the human voice over miles of telegraph line actually accomplished. Here also the first public demonstration of this result was given to the world.

I think, therefore, that Brantford is fully justified in considering itself as integrally associated with the development of the telephone, and I need hardly say that I am deeply grateful to Brantford for seeking to perpetuate this association by the magnificent memorial erected in that city.

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The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are getting ready to send an expedition over land for about a year to Herschel Island, the Arctic whaling and exploration base. They will go by way of Fort McPherson. Several policemen will make the trip from Dawson with dog teams.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE "TIMES"

Press Tributes to Sir Campbell Stuart.

Warm tributes were paid to Sir Campbell Stuart at a dinner given to him in London on Monday by friends and colleagues of the Press on the occasion of his appointment as managing director of the *Times*.

Viscount Burnham, who presided, read letters of congratulation to the guest received from Sir Lomer Gouin, Lord Athol-stan, Sir George Perley, Lord Beaverbrook, and Viscount Northcliffe.

In proposing his health, Lord Burnham described Sir Campbell Stuart as the "infant phenomenon of Fleet Street," remarking that it was only 35 years since he first wore snow-shoes. (Laughter.) They all recognised that to be managing editor of the *Times* was to fulfil duties which ranked with any in their distinction and their influence. Although he had Scottish blood in his veins, Sir Campbell Stuart was an Irish-Canadian. Above all he was a Canadian, and they were paying a compliment not only to him, but to the great Dominion of his birth. He rejoiced to think that so many of their Canadian fellow citizens had climbed so high and were bearing so important a part in the conduct of our national and Imperial affairs. There could be no better links of Empire, and he did not think that for this old country—he must not say "worn-out" country because he did not believe it—anything could be better than that we should have fresh blood from the country where it flowed so red and so hot as it did in Canada. Pre-eminently, and above everything, Sir Campbell had the gracious gift of tact, which did not consist in being all things to all men, but in saying the right thing to the right man at the right time. They all knew that, apart altogether from his work in journalism, he rendered great service to the nation in connection with our propaganda during the war. Therefore, on the ground of national service, they looked upon him as fully qualified to take his place among the great powers of the British Press. He was convinced that Sir Campbell Stuart had the good will of all his colleagues, the confidence of all his fellow countrymen in Canada, and the best wishes of the whole of the pressmen of the Empire.

Lord Riddell, in supporting the toast (as also did Lord Apsley), said he was not surprised when he learned that their guest had joined the Northcliffe band, because he had noticed that Viscount Northcliffe was one of the most observant persons in this country in regard to merit. He was confident that Sir Campbell would help his newspaper to maintain its glorious traditions.

Sir Campbell Stuart, in his reply, said the power of the Press was bound to increase if it remained true to itself in a high conception of duty. The function of giving news accurately and in its true proportion was one which required the best minds of the world.

Mr. John Walter, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said they who knew Sir Campbell Stuart were confident that he would perform his task with the same success that had accompanied all the other enterprises to which he had set his hand.

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OPENING UP THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.

A despatch from Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jun., from Vancouver describes the new Pacific Great Eastern Railway, which opens out the Peace River belt on the northern boundary of British Columbia (says a *Daily Telegraph* cablegram) About 400 miles are completed of the system, which will connect with the Canadian Pacific Line in the south and the former Grand Trunk in the north, and which will be finally extended to Alaska. The Peace River belt, says the despatch, has an area almost twice that of Great Britain, and is the greatest wheat-raising district in Canada, whilst oil in large quantities is being discovered daily. The road opens up "country of great scenic marvel, rich farming, and mineral areas."

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COMMISSIONERS OF OATHS FOR CANADIAN PROVINCES.

Business men and others are often at some trouble to discover the names of Commissioners of Oaths who are entitled to act for the different Provinces of Canada. It is a convenience to know that Col. J. Obed Smith, the head of the Canadian Immigration Department, 11 and 12, Charing Cross, has been authorised by all the Provinces of Canada and the Yukon Territory, as a Commissioner, to administer Oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations, for use in the Courts of all the Provinces of Canada. In addition, each Agent-General is a Commissioner for his own Province.

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The C.P.O.S. liners *Empress of France* and *Metagama*, which were the last two largest Canadian passenger steamers to leave by the St. Lawrence route for Liverpool, have each on board over 1,000 passengers, coming home for Christmas. The *Metagama* is bringing passengers of sixteen different nationalities.

THE SOURCE OF CANADA'S WEALTH.

Fortunes in the Land.

By Mrs. HAMER JACKSON

"CANADA wants the best, but the best we want to [illegible]. . . . These words were written a little time [illegible] in one of our great morning newspapers. The writer could have added that Canada not only want the best, but is getting it. It is indeed the best that are going to Canada; it is those who have brain to think, pluck to take a decision, and grit to act upon it. It is the men and women who have the right kind of ambition to work anywhere and everywhere the world over, wherever good work and ability are appreciated and paid for at their true value.

Canada's Motto.

It has often been said that the motto of Canadian life is "a day's work for a day's pay," and it rings true from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Whether a man or a woman, one gets wages regulated by the quality of each individual's work, and here one quickly finds the secret of why so many failures in England who go to Canada to succeed remain failures all the days of their life. Canada is not a land of wonders or fairy tales. It is a land of stern realities, and the crossing of the ocean will not change a man's nature.

Once and for all let it be understood by the intending emigrant that Canada is not the place for those who cannot succeed in England because they will not work, or work intelligently. From one end of the Dominion to the other one may find at every turn men and women whose graphic stories are records of successes from a penniless start to a position of independence; but I guarantee there is not a single instance of the successful career in Canada of a ne'er-do-well in England, unless he has had the pluck to change his nature as well as his surroundings.

Whom Canada Wants.

Those whom Canada wants are the people who in their own country cannot get a footing—those who never seem to have a fair chance; those who never get a start in the continual keen competition which keeps overcrowded every trade or profession in which a man or a woman can earn their own living. She wants all those, who, eager to work, have found only the everyday grinding which is not work but hard labour, badly paid, accomplished under bad conditions and often amongst terrible surroundings, such as a glimpse of a sweated industries quarter will very quickly reveal. To all these Canada offers a welcome; for it is those who will learn to assimilate the more quickly the great lesson which is to be learnt in the open school of Canadian life.

Work! Never mind what it is, whether it suits your taste or your inclination, whether you have been used to it or not or even whether you have ever tried it before. So long as the work is offered to you and is well paid, do it! The Canadian as a rule knows well the limitations of a man's intelligence, and he will never ask for the impossible, but content himself with your willingness to work up to the best of your ability. There no more appreciative employer the world over than [illegible] Canadian. Give him the best value for his money, and you will find it is the best investment you have ever made in [illegible] life.

Chances on the Land.

It is a well known fact that the Immigration Department and the various societies that study the welfare of the settlers do not advise people to emigrate unless they [illegible] farmers, farm labourers, or domestic servants. Quite so. The best chances are undoubtedly for these; but one should realise what is not sufficiently explained, i.e., that Canada [illegible] essentially an agricultural country, the land is the best means through which one can earn money, and, let me say it quickly, offers the most attractive and fascinating openings, free life that can be offered anywhere. In Canada a farmer is a landlord, owning his own estate of at least 160 acres, whilst every farm labourer is a prospective farmer, a future landowner and is therefore looked upon, not as a menial servant who will never do any better than till the soil and plough the land, but as a citizen who has the same rights, the same and the same possibilities of success as the man who employs him ever had.

THE DAY'S WORK: DISC HARROWING.

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"A GREAT COUNTRY AND A FINE PEOPLE."

Soldier's Widow and Her Son Satisfied.

The following letter, addressed to an official of the Canadian Government Emigration Offices, 11-13, Charing Cross, London, is a sample of many received from persons who went to Canada last spring and are doing well. The writer is the widow of an English soldier, who died as the result of illness contracted on active service, and, not being eligible for a pension, was in poor circumstances. She and her son were found occupation with a Western farmer:—

I am pleased to say Jack is doing well and giving every satisfaction. His employer tells me he will make a fine young farmer in a year or two. I myself am getting quite strong, and soon after I wrote to you I went to nurse a friend of my son's employer, when the nurse failed them. Since then I have been to help the doctor in two cases. For some years I made a study of nursing, and now the doctor has persuaded me to give up housework and work under him in this scattered district, where trained nurses are scarce, and Mr. and Mrs. H— – have finally said I may still make my home with them and assist in the housekeeping when I am not away to a case.

We are getting some severe frosts now, but I think Canada is a grand country and the Canadians a fine people. We feel grateful we were ever sent out here, and hope to make you proud of us yet. Jack has dreams of a little homestead, with Mother as housekeeper, in a year or two, and I am sure we have found some very real friends out he

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTION

Some Personalities of the Campaign

Voting in the British Columbia general election took place on Wednesday, and the result had not been declared when we went to press.

For the 47 seats, there were 150 candidates in the field—44 Government, 41 Opposition, 31 Soldier-Independent and Farmers (exclusive of Soldier-Labour), one unpledged to any party, 12 Federated Labour, seven Socialists, four Labour, and ten Soldier-Labour. There were three women candidates.

There have been one or two lively personal passages in the speeches delivered during the election campaign.

"The Premier calls me a 'political corpse,'" exclaimed Mr. W. J. Bowser, the Conservative leader, at one meeting. "Well, if I am so dead, why does he keep talking about me so much? I was a very sick man, physically, during the 1916 campaign, but I have recovered my health now. Every time I meet a good Oliver Grit the first thing he asks is for my health. When the time comes for me to shuffle off this mortal coil I will have the largest funeral in the history of the Province. Every Liberal for fifty miles round will be there to see that I am properly planted, and John Oliver will try and be among the chief mourners, shedding crocodile tears, to see that I am really put down in the ground." (Laughter.)

The Premier's supporters have been singing a song to the tune of "John Brown's Body," the chorus of which is as follows:—

"Glory, glory be to Honest John:
Glory to his Government that helps him carry on:
Glory to the rest of us who cheer them with our song,
As we go marching on."

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JAPANESE AND CHINESE IN B.C.

The Provincial Court of Appeal has declared *ultra vires* the legislation enacted by the British Columbia Government in 1902 to the effect that no Japanese or Chinese might be employed in any contracts or concessions from the Government (says the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*). This law had been enforced by a district forester recently, and an appeal had immediately been made by Japanese interests, as the legislation was held to conflict with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1913.

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REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY.

The Reid Newfoundland Co. was incorporated as a limited liability company, having a paid-up capital of $15,000,000, made up of 150,000 shares, the principal holders of which are Henry Duff Reid, William Duff Reid, Robert Gillespie Reid and Harriet Reid. A resolution sanctioning the change was passed at the annual meeting held late in October. Protests against the certificate of incorporation being issued were filed with the Registrar of Deeds and Companies by Sir William Reid and Mr. C. H. Cahan, as attorney for Miss Reid, on the ground of insufficiency of notice and pending litigation. As the applicants had complied with the formalities necessary under the Act, the Registrar granted the certificate.

The objects of the newly incorporated company, as set forth in the memorandum of association, are to operate and further develop the present railway system and its branch lines; to operate the present street railway, electrical plants, dry dock etc.; to operate the steamship services now under control of the company; to build, purchase or otherwise acquire boats and steamers for the purpose of maintaining or developing these services; to develop the natural resources of the country or that section thereof for which they have grants, such as mining, timber, etc. In the operation of the railway and steamship services the company is to have priority over all other railways operated in Newfoundland, whether run by

ARMISTICE DAY MEMORIES.

General Currie's Tribute to His Troops.

General Sir Arthur Currie delivered a striking address at the Armistice Day service in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

First of all he turned back to the time when they seemed to live in another world, when they heard the din and saw the smoke of battle, with the old slimy trenches oozing mud, the slippery duck-boards, the dugouts, the communication trenches, when they saw the casualty clearing station and heard the roar of the larger guns, the swish of the shells and the rattling of machine-gun bullets, and then the sound of the pipes in a forest and the bugles playing the "Last Post."

On the morning of November 11, two years ago, he recalled, when he carried out, as planned, a brigade inspection, he spoke to the men and suggested that the most appropriate thing to do would be to doff headgear and offer thanks to the God of Battles, and after that simple ceremony there was hardly a dry eye in front of him. "I was proud of my countrymen," he said; "they had the look of conquerors, and I had then, as I have to-day, every confidence that, no matter what the future of this country may be, no matter what problems may lie before us, a satisfactory solution will be found in which you men will help towards the solution."

"Then these men came home," continued Sir Arthur Currie, "and their next thought after thankfulness was a home. They thought of Canada, whose integrity they had preserved inviolable, whose honour they had kept unsullied, and on which a shell had never fallen. It would be useless to deny that many of them were disappointed, that instead of industry they found commercialism. Commercialism and industry are not the same. Industry is the labour of people to supply man's needs; commercialism utilises that labour for the gratification of individual profit. There were many men who saw evidences of wealth and luxury, which they had not seen for years, and which they did not expect to see, and they were disappointed, feeling that some of their cherished ideas had gone. But I say to these men, have patience, have courage and faith; because it was the highest faith that helped us to prevail in war; so now, be tolerant and have faith, and all will come well."

"We are met this afternoon," continued Sir Arthur, "to do honour to the memory of those who have not come back; the men whose splendid example, whose unselfish courage and devotion to duty have made permanently secure, let us hope, the peace of our land; the men who have written Canada's name so high in the world's roll of honour. Let us feel that to-day they are looking into our hearts, and that they may find nothing mean or selfish there. They are looking to us to maintain the ideals of service and fair play, the love of home and country."

Photographs] [*J. H. A. Chapman.*

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (HIS HONOUR COL. E. G. PRIOR) SIGNING THE PROCLAMATION DISSOLVING PARLIAMENT.

THE PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (HON. JOHN OLIVER) IN HIS OFFICE IN THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, VICTORIA.

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A fine display of vegetables grown in Ontario is shown in the window of the offices of the Agent-General for the Province, 163, Strand, London, W.C. They include several varieties of squash, marrows, onions, potatoes, carrots, mangolds, and sugar beets.

English cable despatches stating that the famous Depatie-Tremblay marriage annulment case, which was fought through the Canadian courts and thence to the Privy Council, where it has been lodged for several years, would probably be withdrawn or dropped without a final judgment, have caused widespread opposition and amazement in Anglican clergy circles in Canada, especially in Montreal (says a *Daily Telegraph* cablegram). Bishop Farthing called a meeting of the Protestant clergy of the diocese to discuss the matter and express an urgent desire for an early judgment to settle the whole marriage-law difficulty.

TRACKING A MURDERER IN THE ARCTIC.

Canadian Mounted Policeman's 6,000-Mile Journey With His Captive.

AN experience characteristic of Canada's Mounted Police while on duty within the Arctic Circle was that of Sgt. W. O. Douglas, who travelled 2,000 miles with an Eskimo who was wanted for the murder of two of his companions. It shows that the traditional thoroughness and intrepidity associated with the Royal North-West Mounted Police still mark the officers and men who are associated with the Force under its new designation, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Sgt. Douglas, who is a strapping young Scotsman, has been in the Force for about seven years, having been with the Merchants Bank in Winnipeg previous to that time. He accompanied Inspector French, in 1916, in his patrol to Coronation Gulf on the Arctic Ocean for the purpose of clearing up the mystery of the murder of the explorers, Radford and Street, and since that time has been in charge of the police post at Cape Fullerton, on the north-western shores of Hudson Bay.

SGT. DOUGLAS AND HIS PRISONER STARTING FROM MONTREAL ON THEIR RETURN TO THE FAR NORTH.

It was on December 19 of last year that Sgt. Douglas left Cape Fullerton on patrol for Chesterfield Inlet, accompanied by a corporal and two police "natives," rejoicing in the names of Noovea and One-eyed Joe, with police-dog teams of eight dogs each. He arrived at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Chesterfield Inlet three days afterwards. There he received a letter from the company's manager at Baker Lake, reporting that two of his hunters had been murdered by another native who was still at large, and had the rest of the natives in his district "very badly scared." After making arrangements for supplies, he left Chesterfield Inlet on New Year's Day for Baker Lake, accompanied by two other police "natives," Squashak and John, and two dog teams, arriving at his destination a week later. There he was informed that one Ou-ang-wak, of the Padlemuit Tribe, living some 150 miles south, had shot two brothers of the same tribe, Aug-a-lock-you-ak and Ale-cum-mick, and taken possession of the wife of the former.

On announcing his intention of making an investigation, and, if necessary, bringing the accused out, Sgt. Douglas experienced some difficulty in getting a guide. He spent nearly three weeks in a vain attempt to induce anyone to make the trip. At last he managed to get a native who assured him he knew the country, but who refused to pull out with less than three sleds and four or five men, declaring that he had heard that Ou-ang-wak had said he would never be taken alive by the police. Finally the sergeant got a party of natives together, with three dog teams, and left Baker Lake on January 27.

They carried no dog food, but were able to shoot several deer, without going out of their way for the [illegible] of the trip. After that they were short, but managed to purchase enough summer "caribe" meat to keep the [illegible] starving.

At a small native camp on the way they were told that the man they were after was camped some two days off, and that in consequence of having heard that the police were after him and would kill him, he was in a very nervous condition, and had been seen sitting in his "igloo" with his hands over his face, and every few minutes getting up and going out to see if there were any strangers about.

The immediate result of these statements was that the natives who accompanied Sgt. Douglas decided that they must go home. However, he managed to persuade them to accompany him to the next camp. There he was taken to the chief of the tribe, who gave him food, and told him that Ou-ang-wak was living one day's travel from that camp. He advised the sergeant not to go, as he was afraid there would be shooting. This put the finishing touch on the natives, who refused point blank to advance another step.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE BARRACKS AT FORT CHURCHILL, ON HUDSON BAY.

The sergeant tried to induce the Chief, Ed-jo-ga-juck, to accompany him to Ou-ang-wak's camp, but he refused to do this, as he believed that as soon as the sergeant saw the accused man he would shoot him. However, he offered to go alone to try and bring him. This he did, returning with Ou-ang-wak and the woman, Cin-su-it, who was now said to be his wife.

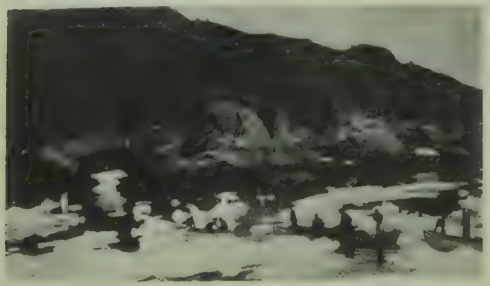
On the arrival of the couple on February 9 Sgt. Douglas sent for all the natives in the camp, and, after warning and questioning Ou-ang-wak, he put him under arrest on the charge of murder, telling him that he would have to go with him to the white man's land, as the Big White Chief there wanted to see him. Ou-ang-wak wanted to know what the white men would do with him, and if they would kill him. Sgt. Douglas told him he had no idea, but assured him that, if he acted square with him, he would be properly looked after. Finally, he persuaded the other members of the tribe that it was in their interest that the laws of the white men should be obeyed, and the chief brought his authority also to bear upon the prisoner.

On the way, however, Sgt. Douglas found himself compelled, at the entreaty of the woman, to take her to her people near Fort Churchill. This part of the journey was accomplished in very dirty weather. Not only were difficulties experienced in getting supplies for the dogs, but the sergeant found many of the natives in the district badly off for food, and had to take steps to have them relieved. At one native camp where he called, he found a native who had just had his little finger torn off while harpooning a seal at a blowhole in the ice, and dressed the wound. He arrived at Cape Fullerton on March 13, reaching Fort Churchill on April 15. During the latter part of the journey his native assistant, One-eyed Joe, and the prisoner suffered badly from snow-blindness, and the day before reaching Fort Churchill one of the dogs which had become played out and had been placed on one of the sleds, fell off, and was never seen again, having, in all probability, been killed by wolves in the night.

On April 19 Sgt. Douglas and his prisoner, accompanied

by guide and native, and with one sled of eight dogs, left Fort Churchill for Port Nelson, where he reported to the police officer commanding the sub-district. Five days later he and his prisoner left Port Nelson for the South, with another sergeant in charge of an Indian, also charged with murder, and two witnesses. They travelled by dog sled to Kettle Rapid, from there to Mile 214 by hand-car on the Hudson Bay Railway, and from Mile 214 to The Pas on the train. At The Pas, Ou-ang-wak was given a preliminary hearing before the local police magistrate, and committed to Dauphin, where Sgt. Douglas handed him over on May 15, after a journey of approximately 2,000 miles.

The sergeant then proceeded to Winnipeg, where he had to interview the Deputy Attorney-General of Manitoba, and then to Ottawa to report to headquarters. From there he was ordered back to Winnipeg to bring his prisoner East, it having been decided that, in the interests of justice, and to



LANDING SUPPLIES FOR THE R.C.M.P. AT FORT CHURCHILL.

give a demonstration of the power of the white man to the Eskimos, the trial of Ou-ang-wak should take place at Chesterfield Inlet—the first time for such an event to take place there.

On July 15, therefore, Sergeant Douglas and his prisoner, accompanied by a corporal and a constable, left Montreal on the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer, *Nascopie*, for the Far North. This meant a voyage of about 4,000 miles.

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NEW PREMISES FOR EMIGRATION OFFICES.

No further accommodation being available at the premises 11-13, Charing Cross, London, S.W., which the Dominion Emigration Offices now occupy, arrangements have been made for the removal of the entire staff to British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, S.W., on January 31, if the necessary alterations are then completed.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Mr. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, said:—"The accommodation which we have secured at British Columbia House includes the entire second floor and a portion of the ground floor, which will give extra space long greatly needed, in which officers of this department can interview intending emigrants or others seeking information at our hands. Hitherto such persons have frequently had to be attended to *en bloc* at the public counter."

The Commissioner added that when this latest move is completed every agency of the Department of Emigration in the United Kingdom will be housed in different and better premises than those in which they were installed prior to his arrival from Winnipeg in 1908 to take up the duties of Dominion Emigration Commissioner.

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LABOUR CONDITIONS AND LANDING MONEY.

The customary seasonal lack of employment in Canadian cities and towns has been accentuated this winter owing to the return to Canada of a large number of Canadian-born persons who sought employment in the United States when conditions and higher wages (due to the exchange) were specially favourable to them.

No encouragement will be given to emigrants to arrive in Canada during the next three months, except women and girls going to household work, farmers with capital, farm labourers and other agriculturists going to employment or friends already settled on farms in Canada, and women and children joining husbands and fathers already settled in Canada.

During January, February, and March, 1921, the regulations enforced in these months of 1920 will again be in operation, by which the amount of landing money it will be necessary for each adult to possess on arrival at a Canadian port will be $250 instead of $50.

—* *—

Miss Ina M. Cole, of Vancouver, has been appointed Dominion Inspector of Nurses for the Victorian Order at Ottawa.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

An Unheckled Leader.

"Hon. Mackenzie King says that no one heckled him in the West. That is because he gave nobody a chance. Orators who have nothing but words, words, words to offer their hearers escape heckling. The man who ventures to say something is the one who is heckled, and even he will not be heckled unless his opinions are robust enough as well as distinct enough to attract to his meetings people who do not agree with him. Mr. King may have interested some who were politically opposed to him, but he gave them no occasion to interrupt him with challenges of his statements."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

The Colour Peril.

"There are enough Oriental families on the Pacific slope of the United States and Canada at the present time to produce a population of over two millions in less than a century at the present rate of increase. That is yellow peril enough, without adding to it indefinitely by the introduction of Chinese as farm labourers. The *Globe* is not raising the question of the superiority of one race over the other. The point is that the Oriental and the Occidental differ not only in the colour of their skin, which is, perhaps, a matter of no great consequence, but in their entire outlook upon life. To mix them does not improve the race. To create conditions under which they would live in the same communities—without a common social life, and the intermarriage which becomes inevitable under such circumstances—would make a second 'South' on the Pacific slope. A white and black America is bad enough: a white, black and yellow would be impossible."—*Toronto Globe.*

Sir Campbell Stuart.

"The phenomenal rise of Sir Campbell Stuart to his exalted position can have but one possible explanation: ability in the very highest degree. No man rises to the summit of any career in four or five years without much of that quality, and he must have it in extraordinary measure to duplicate Sir Campbell Stuart's performance in the profession he has made his own. His rise reflects credit upon this country and upon the city of his birth so short a time ago, and both will wish him the fullest and most permanent measure of success in the highly responsible position he has been called upon to fill."—*Montreal Star.*

Why Women Leave the Farm.

"Just so long as city homes have a great many conveniences that are lacking in farm homes, just so long will there be a desire on the part of farm women for a change either in homes or conditions. Most city homes have at least twice as many conveniences as the farm homes have, and only the loyalty of the farm women prevents a much stronger cityward migration. Too often farmers' daughters who get acquainted with city and town life decline with thanks when asked to settle down on the farm and live their mothers' lives of drudgery. Farm women, too, often have the worst of the bargain, and the advent of the automobile has been one of their greatest blessings, a much greater blessing than some of the farmers presently understand."—*Brandon Sun.*

Alberta's Shortage of Teachers.

"Still the call is for more school teachers. It is estimated that when the university students have returned to their studies there will be from two to three hundred schools in the Province without teachers. This means that most of these schools will have to be closed for a time, and in each such case 20 or more children will lose a term out of their school life. When in any part of the country the residents show themselves backward about organising a school district or about hiring a teacher or sending their children to school, public opinion promptly becomes aroused to the misfortune that is thus thrust upon the school children. In the present instance the trouble lies in precisely the opposite direction, but the results are the same. The schools will be closed, not because the local residents want them closed, but because teachers cannot be secured."—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

Illegible Signatures.

"The editorial committee on Ottawa Government publications has issued an order that the writer of a letter must type his or her own name below the written signature. This is a regulation which might well be put into general practice. There are many people whose signature resembles a rail-fence more than anything else, and much time and annoyance could be saved by using the typewriter as a translator."—*Guelph Herald.*

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The Executive Committee of the General Medical Council have resolved to register in the Colonial list of the Medical Register any person holding the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the Montreal University.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Duke of Connaught is to reassume the honorary colonelship of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, now in process of reorganisation.

* *

Sir William Mackenzie, of Toronto, is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

* *

Mr Martin Harvey sails with his company for Canada on December 19.

* *

Lady Hughes, wife of General Sir Sam Hughes, and her daughter, Miss Hughes, have sailed from Quebec in the *Empress of France*. Lady Hughes will spend the winter with Major-General and Mrs Garnet Hughes at Wern, Guildford.

* *

Mr. Charles Cambie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in London, was expected to leave New York for Southampton by the R.M.S. *Olympic* last Saturday.

* *

Lady Drummond (Montreal), Lt.-Col F. Haszard (Prince Edward Island), Sir David Watson, Mr. M. F. Kindersley, and Mr. T. A. McAuley were among the passengers to St. John by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* on Wednesday.

* *

Mr. Louis Pratt, European manager of P. Burns & Co., Calgary, is at the Savoy Hotel.

* *

Mr. R. N. Hadow, manager of the branch of the Bank of Montreal at Clinton, B.C., is in England: also Mr. H. S. Langford, manager of the Oshawa branch of the bank, who is accompanied by Mrs. Langford and their family.

* *

The following Canadians have become Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute: Hon. J. D. Reid, M.P. (Minister of Railways and Canals), Mr. A. E. MacDonald (Brantford), Miss F. M. Henshaw (Montreal), and Mrs. Horace Parsons (Toronto).

CANADIAN DINNERS IN LONDON.

Three dinners are being given on consecutive nights next week under the auspices of the Anglo-Canadian community in London.

On Tuesday evening, at the Connaught Rooms, Dr. and Mrs. Creelman are being entertained by the other Canadian Agents-General on the occasion of the former's recent appointment as Agent-General for Ontario. Both ladies and gentlemen will be present.

On Wednesday, at the Savoy Hotel, Sir Campbell Stuart, managing director of the *Times*, will be the guest of the Canada Club.

On Thursday, at the Hotel Victoria, the Canadian Association are giving a dinner to Viscount Burnham and other delegates to the recent Imperial Press Conference. With a view to making this a unique function, the Executive Committee have arranged, through the courtesy of the commissariat department of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., to bring practically the entire dinner from Canada. The Canadian Agents-General, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canada Steamship Lines, and the Canadian Emigration Office are all assisting in the decorations.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh on March 3, 1847, and educated there and at University College, London. His father, Mr. Alexander Melville Bell, was a distinguished philologist and linguist, and was at one time Professor of Elocution at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. Dr. Bell went to Canada in 1870, and resided at Brantford, and it was there that he made those initial experiments, patented in 1876, which resulted in the telephone becoming

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

(See page 275.)

a commercial success, his association with the discovery being perpetuated in the name given to the greatest telephone system in the Dominion, viz., the Bell Telephone Co. Dr. Bell's inventive genius found other outlets in connection with the photophone, the induction balance and the graphophone. At his summer residence at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, he invented a flying machine which made a successful ascent in 1907, in which year he prophesied that airships would be "perfectly capable of making 150 to 200 miles an hour," and that eventually it would be possible by these means to have dinner in America and breakfast the next morning in Europe. His useful activities have received recognition from many learned societies and institutions on the American continent and in Europe. He is an ex-President of the National Geographic Society, and was for many years a regent of the Smithsonian Institute (U.S.). In 1881, the French Government awarded him the Volta Prix, and created him an Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1902 he was the recipient of the Prince Albert Medal of the London Society of Fine Arts. Other honours awarded have been the LL.D. of the Universities of Warzburg, St. Andrews, Queen's (Kingston), Amherst and Illinois College; Doctor of Science, Oxford; and M.D. (Hon.), Heidelberg. He has also taken great interest in the education of the deaf, and is an ex-president of the American Association for the Deaf. He [illegible] author of many scientific and educational monographs. He has resided in Washington, U.S., since 1881, but retains a summer residence at Baddeck.

* *

Sir Frederick and Lady [illegible] accompanied by their family, have returned to Whitewebbs, Enfield, after three months' visit to Canada.

* *

Mr Scobian Young has been chosen to be Newfoundland's Rhodes Scholar for next year. Mr Young is a native of Cadroy, and went overseas with the Newfoundland Regiment, being wounded in France. He is now carrying research at Dalhousie University, Halifax.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage took place on November 23 at St. Barnabas Church, Tunbridge Wells, of the Rev. William Jackson Torrance, M.A., Hon. C.F., vicar of St. Barnabas Church, Tunbridge Wells, eldest son of Mrs. C. E. Torrance, late of Montreal, and Isabelle Mary, twin daughter of the late John Baron and Mrs. Baron of Crofton Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

* *

At St. Peter's Cathedral, London, Ont., on October 30, Dorothy, daughter of the late Patrick Mulkern and Mrs. Mulkern, was married to Henry, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gooderham, of Toronto. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Laurence Mulkern. Dean Gooderham, of Toronto, brother of the groom, was best man.

* *

The marriage of Captain Frederick Pelham-Clinton and Miss Dorothy Carlon, only child of the late Captain John Carlon and Mrs. Carlon, of Toronto, took place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on Wednesday of last week. The reception after the wedding was held at 47, Grosvenor Square.

* *

At the marriage, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, W., on Wednesday, December 8, of Elizabeth Florence Veda Macpherson to Dr. Denys Mavesyn Whitcombe, M.B. (Oxon), the officiating clergy will be the Bishop of Colchester (uncle of the bridegroom), the Dean of Manchester, and Prebendary Thicknesse, rector of the parish. The bride will be given away by the Marquis of Aberdeen. The best man will be Mr. Cuthbert Whitcombe, brother of the bridegroom. The train-bearers—the Misses Priscilla and Anne Moore, nieces of the bridegroom (both baby girls)—will be followed by two older girls—Miss Mary Leonard and Miss Betty Gaffney and five grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Gwen Whitcombe (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Dorothy Maffet (cousin of the bride), Miss Vivienne Wrangham, Miss Vera Matterson, of Castle Troy, Dublin, and Miss Marianne Leonard. At the reception at Brown's Hotel, Dover Street, the Marchioness of Aberdeen (the bride's godmother) will act as hostess.

The bridegroom, who [illegible] Dr. and Mrs. P. White[illegible] Gate, London, S.W., [illegible] war as surgeon in the *Land Yacht*. The bride is the daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. David Macpherson and granddaughter of the late Hon. Sir David Macpherson, of Chestnut Park, Toronto, and also a niece of Col. [illegible] Molson Macpherson, President of [illegible] Bank and a director of the White Star Line and the Grand Trunk Railway. She was working with the French Red Cross near Verdun during the greater part of the war.

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Mr. H. S. Spence, M.E., of the Department of Mines, has visited Merritt in consequence of an enquiry from the British Imperial authorities, asking for information as to possible deposits in Canada of bentonite, a valuable light-yellow soluble clay, in appearance something like soapstone, for which great industrial possibilities are developing. Mr. Spence brought back samples found near Merritt, which will be forwarded to London.

TORONTO.—The Duke of Devonshire has been here to officiate at the opening of Pearson Hall, the Beverley Street Home for the Blind. The Governor-General also delivered the inaugural address before the Royal Canadian Institute.

——At the Convention of Canadian millers the question was discussed of the necessity of educating the public to an appreciation of the manifold benefits which would accrue from a more general milling of wheat in Canada and from its export as flour instead of grain. This would not only bring increased prosperity to the milling and allied industries, but they claim, also effect material economies in the transportation and marketing of the finished product.

——The Provincial Government has practically completed plans for a model town on the Kapuskasing River, at the Canadian National Railway crossing, which will be incorporated as a municipality, to be known as Spruce Falls. By an agreement with the Spruce Falls Pulp and Paper Co., in return for the power privileges of the falls, the Government has retained a section of land totalling 900 acres.

——The Canadian National Millers' Association have elected officers as follows: President, General A. E. Labelle, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, Mr. George A. Macdonald, Peterboro', and Mr. J. E. Macfarlane, Toronto; Secretary, Mr. W. S. Evans, Winnipeg. Twenty Canadian millers were elected as a board of directors.

——The negotiations for the sale of the Pullan Building at the corner of Bay and Wellington Streets, to a large steamship company for a price in the neighbourhood of $200,000 are practically complete. It is planned, when building costs permit, to erect a large modern office building on the site, which is 50 by 100 ft.

The Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General of Ontario, has announced the details of the proposed "Fair Rentals Act," to regulate the rentals which may be charged for apartments and dwelling-houses in any city in Ontario where the City Council votes to have the Act apply. It provides, generally speaking, for the adjustment of any rent increase dispute by the County Judge. "The aim of the Act," said Mr. Raney, "will be to suppress oppression and rent profiteering, but recognising, on the other hand, that landlords are entitled to a legitimate income on their investment."

It is announced that ten American manufacturers of motor trucks have indicated their intention to open branch factories in Canada.

HAMILTON.—A model of Smith's Tavern, where Barton Masonic Lodge, of this city, met in the year 1797, was a feature of the decorations at the 125th anniversary of the Lodge here. It was stated that in 1800 the Lodge went into mourning for the death of George Washington, "a Right Worshipful Master of the Craft in the United States." The great Indian chief, Joseph Brant, was a frequent visitor to Barton Lodge a century ago.

LONDON.—Sir Adam Beck will close his residence here and remove from this city on January 1, according to reports in circulation, which seem to be verified by an offer made to the Board of Education to sell his home, "Headley," for $75,000 for a site for the new North-End Collegiate Institute. The property comprises 2¼ acres, and includes the entire city block bordered by Richmond, St. James', Sydenham, and Wellington Streets.

ST. THOMAS. Mr. Frank W. Simpson has been appointed manager of the new branch of the Royal Bank opened here; he comes from Bolton, Ont.

PORT ARTHUR. The s.s. *Canadian Harvester*, of 4,000 tons, has been launched here for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—It is estimated that the apple crop this year in the Province of Quebec will total 100,000 barrels, or more than 25 per cent. increase over that of 1919. The quality has never been better.

——An estate of $470,247 was left by the late Mr. Simon Napoleon Parent, former Premier of the Province. Provision for an annuity of $6,000 for his widow is made, and $5,000 is to be distributed for charitable purposes.

MONTREAL.—At the annual meeting of the Institute of Accountants and Auditors of the Province, the following officers were elected for the year ending September 30, 1921: President, Mr. J. J. Robson; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. M. L. J. Lacasse and C. H. Skelton; Treasurer, Mr. H. J. Ross; Secretary, Mr. Henri Viau.

——At the annual meeting of the Natural History Society the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Arthur Willey; Hon. President, the Rev. Robert Campbell; Vice-Presidents, Dr. F. D. Adams, J. S. Buchan, K.C., Miss Carrie M. Derick, Dr. Simon Kirsch, Professor Francis E. Lloyd, Mr. R. W. MacLachlan, Mr. James W. Pyke, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and Miss Van Horne; Treasurer, Mr. Alexander Robertson; Librarian, Mr. William Drysdale; Curator, Mr. L. M. Terrill; Secretary, Mr. William B. Stokes.

SHERBROOKE.—The corner-stone of the new Jewish synagogue in this city has been laid by Rev. Dr. Abramovitz, rabbi of McGill College Avenue Synagogue, Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Mr. Clement L. Leger, Deputy Speaker of the last Legislature, has been appointed Registrar of Deeds for Westmoreland County. The appointment of Dr. E. A. Smith, former Minister of Lands and Mines, as chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission, is also gazetted.

——Rev. W. D. Wilson has resigned his position of Chief Inspector under the Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916.

ST. JOHN.—Mr. W. G. Clarke, head of the firm of Clarke Bros., of Bear River, N.S., confirms the report that his firm will establish a large paper manufacturing plant here, employing between 200 and 300 men.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The City Council has rejected the report of the Housing Commission recommending the expenditure of $300,000 for the erection of more houses.

NEW GLASGOW.—On November 9 the *Canadian Sapper* was launched for the Canadian Government fleet from the shipbuilding plant of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd. She is 2,800 tons, 285 feet, 38 foot beam, and was named by Mrs. George D. McDougall, wife of the general superintendent.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The recent order of Mr. D. B. Hanna, prohibiting C.N.R. employees from holding legislative office, will compel Mr. A. E. Moore, M.L.A., President of Winnipeg District Command, Great War Veterans' Association, to resign his seat or give up his position.

——On November 10 fire destroyed the five-storey building of Adams Brothers, harness manufacturers, on Market Street. The values of the building and stock are estimated at $100,000 and $500,000 respectively. The loss is estimated at not less than $250,000.

——In order to avoid another General Election in Manitoba, the United Farmers have agreed to give independent support

MANITOBA (continued).

to the Liberal Government during this session of the Legislature.

A total of 229 fairs were held throughout the Province this summer, at which 24,927 adults and 22,607 children were in attendance. There were more than 21,000 exhibitors. These fairs are arranged in circuits, the Department of Agriculture providing two judges at each, one for livestock and horticultural exhibits and a home economics expert for girls' work.

—Winnipeg's hydro-electric system surplus increased 318 per cent. during the year ended September 30, according to the official statement of the City Light and Power Department.

—Mr. Alex. McCurdy, Provincial Morality Officer, died in St. Boniface, after being shot by an unknown man during a liquor raid in the Stockyards Hotel, St. Boniface.

—Western Canada farmers have decided to form a central wheat selling agency here, which will act in conjunction with a similar organisation in the United States, beginning its operations with next year's crop.

—Dr. D. S. MacKay, F.R.C.S., was elected President of the Winnipeg Medical Society at the annual meeting; Vice-President, Dr. W. H. Secord; Secretary, Dr. J. Stirling; Treasurer, Dr. H. W. Wadge.

Winnipeg's first venture into the hemp industry, launched this spring by the Western Fibre Co., has resulted in a success. There were 526 acres of hemp sown by the different farmers of the Niverville district, and the probable yield is around 300,000 lb. With the price at 20 cents per lb., the company will realise $30,000. Seed cost the company about $8,500 and the machinery a little over $20,000, so that, with a moderate expense for reaping, the first year's operations will show a small profit.

BRANDON.—The new Orange Hall was opened here on November 6, a record number of citizens and Orangemen being present. There are at present eight Orange Lodges in this city.

CARMAN.—The ratepayers of Carman gave their verdict in favour of the hydro-electric by-law.

MELROSE.—Several large sales in this vicinity are recorded. Very few of the original grants to the natives are left intact. The Polish farmer is prospering and increasing his acreage on every side, and the rapidity with which he fences his farm and gets it under cultivation received much favourable comment. Unimproved land is selling at $50 an acre, while $75 is being paid for improved farms.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—After an all-night session, the Provincial Legislature finished the debate on the Speech from the Throne. Premier Martin reviewed the temperance action in the Province, and, in touching on the recent referendum, declared that the smallness of the vote indicated the Government might meet with difficulty in enforcing the laws.

—Lt.-Col. James McAra has been appointed Registrar of the Saskatchewan War Memorial Museum.

—Another town was added to Saskatchewan's lengthy list on November 1, when the village of Tisdale became a municipality.

QU'APPELLE.—Premier Martin and Brig.-Gen. Ormond attended the unveiling of the war memorial here. The memorial, a splendid granite shaft, is 18 ft. high, and funds for it were contributed entirely by the high-school children of the town.

ASSINABOIA.—The corner-stone of the new St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church here was laid on October 18 by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer, who referred to this church as a radiating centre of Presbyterianism in South-Western Saskatchewan.

SWIFT CURRENT.—Work on the new experimental farm here will be pushed ahead with all possible speed, said the Rt. Hon. A. Meighen and the Hon. J. A. Calder during their stay here.

YORKTON.—The negotiations for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay store by the United Supply Co. have failed, and the Hudson's Bay Co. will continue its business here.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. The Hon. George P. Smith, Minister of Education of Alberta, had a shoulder blade fractured, his nose broken, and received other cuts by the overturning of an automobile near Camrose on November 8.

Alberta's coal production for 1920 will be 30 per cent. in excess of last year's, it is now estimated by the Government Mines Branch. A total output of over 6,500,000 tons is expected by the end of the year, as compared with 5,022,112 tons in 1919. There had already been mined for the nine months of this year, to the end of September, a total of 4,750,964 tons.

CALGARY.—The Prince of Wales met with success here last month for his exhibits of Shropshire sheep from the Alberta ranch which he purchased during his tour in Canada. His success is likely to stimulate sheep breeding in this Province.

Retail merchants of the city, at a meeting in the Board of Trade Rooms, have subscribed toward a rest room in the city for visitors and shoppers from the rural districts.

LETHBRIDGE.—Plans are now under way for starting the building of the Carnegie Library in the city with the promise of $25,000 made by the Carnegie Foundation for this purpose.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The whaling season on the British Columbia coast closed on November 27 with a catch, it is unofficially stated, of about 1,000. The total catch last year was 999 whales.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. J. S. Gordon, Municipal Inspector of Schools, states that there is no dearth of teachers in this Province, either in towns or country districts.

Approximately 8,650 vessels, with a total tonnage of 10,000,000, carried a total of over 2,000,000 tons of cargo in and out of this port, both deep sea and coastwise, between September 1, 1919, and September 1, 1920.

Indicating the progress of South Vancouver, the number of new dwellings erected in 1918 was 47; 1919, 150; 1920 (nine months), 181. During the past two years the liabilities of South Vancouver have been reduced to $385,606.24.

VERNON.—Mr. W. F. Laidman, a member of the Fruit Growers' Executive, states that irrigation costs amounted to about $10 an acre, and the sum invested in the fruit-growing industry was approximately $35,000,000. Under favourable conditions the increase of production next year would be 30 per cent.

COALMONT.—The Coalmont Collieries, Ltd., have recently opened a mine near here, and, on the completion of an aerial railway of two and a-half miles, will commence shipping to Vancouver for the domestic market. They are now producing 150 to 200 tons per day, but before the winter will have a production of 1,000 tons.

PRINCE RUPERT.—A temporary set-back for the Dominion Government's shipbuilding programme is entailed by the suspension of operations by the Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Co. The company was constructing, under the Government programme, two vessels of the 8,100 tons type. Taken together, about 75 per cent. of the work was finished. The Government is fully protected from loss by guaranteed bonds held by the London Guaranty and Accident Co., and will make arrangements to have the ship men's wages paid and the ships completed.

DAWSON CITY, Y.T.—With the first indication of the approach of winter the exodus from the Yukon has commenced. A new discovery of silver is reported by prospectors at Mayo City, 150 miles south of Dawson. This district is expected in the spring to become a second city of tents from the number of miners who have staked claims all over the surrounding territory.

AMONG THE ESKIMOS AND HUSKIES:

HAULING BRUSH FOR THE POLICE DOGS AT FORT CHURCHILL.

ESKIMO WOME

POLICEMEN SAWING WOOD FOR FIRING.

ESKIMOS

ESKIMO MEN IN THEIR ORI
AT THE COR

CANADA'S MOUNTED POLICE IN THE FAR NORTH.

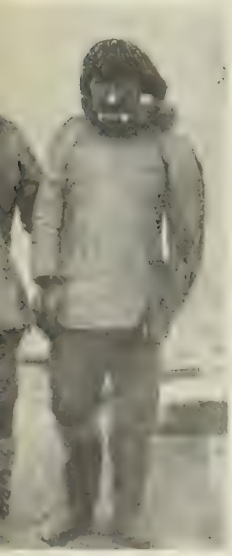
(See page 279)

SKIN DRESSES.

ESKIMOS DRYING MEAT ON A STAGE.

SEALER.

ENTRANCE TO THE "HUSKIES'" KENNELS.



ESS, WITH BONE ORNAMENTS HEIR MOUTHS.

POLICE DOGS AT FORT CHURCHILL SAMPLING SOME OF THEIR WINTER

FARMING IN ONTARIO.

Successful Settlers in Norfolk County.

A representative of *Canada* had an interesting interview with Capt. C. W. Wilson, manager of the Niagara and Erie Land Corporation, Limited, 16, King Street East, Toronto, who arrived in England last week to continue the sale and settlement of a large estate owned by his company in Norfolk County, Ontario (between Simcoe and Fort Burwell, on Lake Erie).

Capt. Wilson was in Great Britain last winter, and as a result took out a party of some 25 families to Norfolk County last spring. This party included practical farmers, ex-officers and soldiers, and it is of considerable importance to this country and to Canada to know of the satisfaction of these families in their new homes. Each family had a capital of at least £1,000, and had concluded negotiations for the purchase of farms prior to leaving for Canada. Most of the settlers paid half of the purchase money in cash, and the balance will be paid within five years plus 6 per cent. interest.

The farms on which they settled are part of some 25,000 acres, in all 250 farms, purchased by the company prior to the war with the intention of developing orchards on a large scale and making other improvements; but owing to the marked change in the general situation created since 1914, the freehold of the estate is being sold outright at $30 to $50 per acre, which price includes buildings, the farms being divided into fields under crop and sold as going concerns.

All the farms are situated within 100 miles of such large industrial centres as Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, etc.

The nature of the land is particularly suitable for the growth of small fruits and tobacco, and for dairying. Some fine crops of tobacco have been realised this season. One of the spring settlers, a Dutchman, who had formerly managed a large estate in Sumatra, where he lived for 19 years, had a crop valued at $10,000 from 15 acres. Mr. H. A. Freeman, of Ottawa, the Dominion Tobacco Inspector, is among those who have been very successful in growing tobacco in this area.

Mr. W. L. Innes, of the Dominion Canners' Co., Ltd., is authority for the statement that $25,000 worth of strawberries was raised from a 20-acre field on the outskirts of Simcoe this season: these were wholesale prices equal to 14 cents a quart.

An ex-staff captain, one of the party Capt. Wilson alluded to, writes to him from Wycombe, Norfolk County:—"I am now commencing to get more acquainted with the district, and like it more every day, even though it is a great change after the 'Old Country.'" Another, Mr. Dutton, writing from Clear Creek, says:—"It is a very nice district; kind and friendly people to live among; am getting on very well. It is an ideal farming district. I wish more English farmers knew what it is like out here, I am sure we should have more of them coming." Another of the settlers last spring writes:—"We are getting pretty well settled now, and I am quite pleased with the farm in general; the buildings are excellent, and all that is lacking is a silo, which I hope to erect soon. I am agreeably surprised at the way cash goes round in this country; I have most of the necessary farm machinery at much less cost than I anticipated. Our neighbours are all successful husbandmen, and more than kind, giving me assistance in all possible ways. I should like to thank you for the nice way you received us on our arrival, and all the trouble you have since taken to get me settled on a good farm."

"Of course," Capt. Wilson stated, "these men had all some practical knowledge as well as capital, and have been putting their backs into the work, not looking on at hired men doing it. Some are naturally doing better than others. I do not suggest that the 'gentleman farmer' type is going to make a fortune with us, but for a man who is industrious, and will go in for small fruit growing, tobacco, and dairying, a comfortable and most independent living can be made, and some money put away each year. There are good schools and every opportunity for bringing up a family with prospects such as are unattainable in this country to the average small farmer, who merely rents his holding.

"I am perfectly satisfied that Canada during the next ten years will show more progress and prosperity *per capita* of her population than any other country in the world. The many factors that guide me to this conclusion are as follows:—Our proximity to a wealthy and enterprising nation to the South of us; our great natural assets, agricultural lands, timber forests, mines, water, and fisheries; our splendid transportation facilities; and our proximity to the great consuming centres of population, both in the United States and in the European markets. All we require is a steady influx of the best type of settler of British stock, particularly for our agricultural lands."

Capt. Wilson is occupying offices in the Grand Trunk Building, 17-19, Cocksmur Street, London, S.W.1, pending his return to Canada in the early spring.

* * *

Returned soldiers who have taken up land under the Canadian Government's soldier settlement scheme are making their loan repayments very satisfactorily.

SPECIAL MEMORANDUM ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Second and concluding instalment.

Prohibited Classes, continued:—

(f) Immigrants who are nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey.

(g) Persons who have been rejected at a Canadian port or who have been deported from Canada.

(h) Immigrants who do not go to Canada from the country of their birth or citizenship by continuous journey and on through tickets purchased in their own country or prepaid in Canada. Certain exceptions to this regulation are made but only after special reference to the undersigned.

(i) Immigrants who are unable to read. (Certain relatives are by law exempt, and full information may be secured from any Canadian Government Emigration Agent.)

(j) Immigrants who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective. Under certain conditions, individuals of this class may be admitted, but only after special reference to a Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

Money Regulations.

Immigrants arriving in Canada between 1st March and 31st October must have of their own money in addition to transportation the sum of $25.00 (equal to about £5 3s. 0d. at normal rate of exchange); members of families over five and under eighteen years of age require half the above amount. During the balance of the year the amounts are doubled.

Exemption from the money test may be allowed in the case of wife going to husband, child going to parent, brother or sister going to brother, minor going to married or independent sister, parent going to son or daughter.

Exemption is granted where a person is going to farm work or household service and has the means of reaching such employment.

There are special regulations for Asiatics. Full information may at any time be secured from any Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

Unaccompanied Women.

All women going to Canada to settle must have an Emigration Permit from a Canadian Government Emigration Agent unless accompanied by husband, father, mother, or such other relative as may be approved by the undersigned; and before such Emigration Permits are issued the necessary Pink Form, with Medical Certificate attached, must be filled up and accepted by some Canadian Government Emigration Agent. This regulation does not apply to Canadian citizens, tourists, or other cases of non-emigrants.

The Department intend, particularly as far as household and factory workers are concerned, that not only must the selection of such secure the approval of the officers of this Department in the British Isles, but the question as to where and with whom they will work in Canada is subject to the discriminatory revision of the Department and its officials in the Dominion, assisted by the Advisors of the Canadian Council of Emigration of Women for Household Work.

Passports.

(a) Passports are not now required for British subjects proceeding to Canada and landing at a Canadian Port—with the intention of remaining in Canada permanently—unless they be either
Persons coming from the Continent of Europe, or
Aliens concerning whom special regulations are in force.

(b) Passports **are** necessary for Passengers proceeding to Canada *via* **United States Ports**, also for Passengers proceeding *via* Canada to the **United States and other countries.**

(c) Passengers travelling to the **United States** *via* Canada and Passengers proceeding to Canada *via* the **United States** must obtain the **United States** consular visa on their Passports before they leave the United Kingdom.

(d) Passengers proceeding to Canada and who intend to return to the **United Kingdom** will require a Passport to secure their re-entry **into this country.**

The Overseas Settlement Office are, under their present regulations, of which you have the Steamship Companies' notice, giving free transportation, which means third-class on the British railway and third-class on the ocean, to a port in Canada, for certain specified men, and women ex-service war workers, and, in accepted cases, issue a coupon ticket book from which the Booking Agent will take the British Government Order for the third-class ocean passage, but this passage must not be given unless the passenger purchases a Canadian rail ticket to his or her Canadian destination, and has the necessary landing money.

Persons obtaining free transportation through the Oversea Settlement Office of the British Government, or a grant from the funds of the Joint Committee of that Office, persons receiving assistance from the King's Fund and persons receiving financial assistance from any charity organization or out of public moneys must have an Emigration Permit, issued by this Office, before they can be landed in Canada. Bonus cannot be paid on any cases mentioned in this paragraph.

J. OBED SMITH,
Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in Europe.

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE:

M

Holland, [illegible] and Germany in connection with the various [illegible] an interview with a representative of [illegible] gentlemen stated that while it was difficult to obtain extensive knowledge of the actual conditions in the several countries in such a short [illegible] there can be no doubt that throughout Europe they are not very encouraging at present.

"In Switzerland," they said, "many large foreign orders have been cancelled and placed in other countries where the rate of exchange is more favourable; factories are running but part time; and warehouses are heavily stocked by reason of cancelled orders and returned goods.

"Italy has had considerable labour troubles, especially in the north, where there is still a feeling of unrest; production has been greatly reduced; exports have fallen; and there is a general feeling of pessimism, notwithstanding which two of the most important banks are erecting magnificent buildings in Rome, which would seem to suggest that they have confidence in the future of the country.

"In Austria the conditions are rather bad. It is a country of some seven millions, of whom about three millions live in Vienna. Food is very scarce, sugar almost forgotten, milk seldom seen except in hotels, where other food is fairly plentiful. As a result the hotels are crowded with those who have sufficient to pay. Men's hats that formerly cost 15 kronen now cost 1,500 kronen; shoes that cost 20 kronen in pre-war days now cost 1,400 kronen, and so on down the list.

"Poland has the appearance of a country at war. In Warsaw the streets are crowded with khaki, and the hotels with military officers. The people are optimistic.

"It was a pleasure to travel through Holland, almost every foot of which is either wonderfully cultivated or provides pasture for the hundreds of thousands of cattle in that country.

"Belgium, too, is well cultivated, and shows very little evidence of the trying times it has been through.

"France is coming back rapidly. The factories in the north are getting well to work, and, as the exchange in England Canada, Switzerland, and the United States is much against France, orders that were formerly placed in those countries are now being placed at home, with the result that the imports, which a few months ago were five times greater than the exports, are now about equal.

"In Germany the great cry is for 'coal.' We found no spirit of antagonism towards the British in Germany, and in Austria they are most cordially received. Their sterling or dollars are quite as well received, but in these, as in other European countries, it is permissible to take only a limited amount of the country's currency out of the country. It is therefore necessary to exchange only sufficient money into the currency of the country in which one is travelling to carry one through

MR. J. E. MARTIN, MANAGER, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, DOMINION EXPRESS CO., MONTREAL.

MR. J. BLACKHALL, MANAGER, FINANCIAL [illegible] MENT, DOMINION EXPRESS [illegible], TORONTO.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Blackhall returned to Montreal by [illegible] R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* on Wednesday last.

Previous to their departure, Mr. Martin and Mr. Blackhall gave an informal dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel on Monday to members of the London staffs of the Dominion Express Co. and the Canadian Pacific Railway.

—* *—

CHRISTMAS MAILS TO CANADA

Parcels, newspapers, books, letters, etc., to go by direct Canadian mail steamers, and to be delivered at Christmas, week, should be posted in London as follows:

For British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and points west of Port Arthur, on Monday, December 6, per R.M.S. *Victorian*; letters only on Tuesday, December 7, per R.M.S. *Baltic*, viâ New York.

For Eastern Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces parcels, newspapers, and letters by direct mail on Tuesday, December 14, per R.M.S. *Empress of France*.

Parcels can also be sent through [illegible] Dominion Express Co. and Canadian [illegible] tisements.

See also Steamship Sailings (page [illegible]).

—* *—

In the Federal [illegible] election at Yale, [illegible] J. A. MacKelvie, [illegible] Government [illegible] majority of 150 over Lt.-Col. C. [illegible], the returned [illegible] of the United [illegible] returned soldiers and labour.

Four persons were killed and seven [illegible] the outskirts of Toronto, last [illegible] crashed into the [illegible] Trunk express [illegible] coaches and three Pullman cars [illegible] lent is believed [illegible] caused [illegible].

Mr. J. E. [illegible] Canadian Government [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Manchester, has been asked for [illegible] Manchester [illegible] Christmas [illegible] another 30,000

CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING THREATENED.

Vickers' Managing Director on the Future.

An early end to the Canadian shipbuilding industry unless it gets Government aid was predicted by Mr. A. R. Gillham, managing director of Canadian Vickers, Ltd., last Saturday, when the *Canadian Leader*, the twelfth steel freighter built by Vickers for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, was launched at the Montreal yards.

Mr. Gillham said a gloomy future faced Canadian shipbuilding all over the country. Already 40 per cent. of the Canadian shipyards had been closed, while the same fate threatened Vickers. He stated that they were compelled to face the sorry fact that they had not any order after the two ships now on the stocks were completed next April, when, unless the conditions changed, the yards which a year ago employed 6,000 men, would be compelled to close down. He declared that the costs of shipbuilding and repairs in the Canadian plants were practically the same as the costs in Great Britain, but the unfavourable rate of exchange made it impossible for the Canadian Vickers' "prices to induce British interests to send money across."

In view of the important proportions assumed by the Canadian shipbuilding industry, which a year ago furnished employment for 50,000 men, Mr. Gillham expressed the hope that the Dominion Government in the next session of Parliament would take steps to save this promising industry now threatened by extinction.

—* *—

CANADA'S CORNER AT THE INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING EXHIBITION.

The Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada has combined with the Canadian National Railways to represent Canada at the stand of the Imperial Department of Overseas Trade at the International Advertising Exhibition at the White City. Pictures are displayed showing farming and various industries in Canada, and some of the Dominion's beautiful scenery, and the stall is decorated with grain from the Prairie Provinces. Any enquiries relating to trade, emigration and kindred matters are dealt with by a special staff in charge of Capt. Gemmell Smith, of the C.N.R., and literature is distributed.

At the stall are also to be had *Canada*, *Canada To-day*, and other publications of the Canada Newspaper Co., and Canadian Pacific Railway pamphlets.

Canada and Newfoundland are the only Dominions which took space at the Exhibition in time for the opening. Newfoundland is represented by specimens of mineral ore and manufactured timber.

—* *—

MISSING MILLIONAIRE'S SECRETARY ARRESTED.

It is now nearly a year ago since the Toronto police were baffled by the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Ambrose Small, the well-known millionaire and theatre proprietor, and his secretary, John Doughty, and until Tuesday of last week no trace of either has been discovered, although the whole continent of America has been scoured by detectives.

A message received on that day from Portland (Oregon) reports the arrest of Doughty, who, the police declare, has confessed that he took $100,000 worth of bonds, which were reported missing at the time of Small's disappearance. He denies, however (says Reuter's New York correspondent), that he abducted Small, declaring that he took his employer to the theatre one night and then lost track of him. Doughty is being taken to Canada by the police, and says that when he passes through Chicago he will get the missing bonds, which he placed in a safe deposit vault there.

Doughty arrived in Toronto on Monday under police escort. He visited the home of his sister, Mrs. Lovett, where he got a number of Canadian Victory Bonds to the value of $100,000, missing from Mr. Small's effects (says Reuter's Toronto correspondent). Doughty was later charged before the Court with the theft of the bonds and with kidnapping Mr. Small. He refused to plead, and at the prosecution's request was remanded for a week, without bail.

* *—

"THE REAL CANADA" AT BIRMINGHAM

An extraordinary demand was made upon the huge seating capacity of the New Central Hall, Birmingham, on Wednesday, November 24, when Mr. Charles W. Stokes, of the C.P.R., Montreal, gave his cinematograph display and lecture entitled "The Real Canada." The audience, which numbered over 2,000, listened attentively throughout the lecture, and enthusiastically applauded the beautiful coloured views and interesting films which were thrown on the screen. A collection taken for the Navy League during the evening resulted in a sum of nearly £11 being received.

* *

In the junior division of the National Rifle Association's Imperial Challenge Shield competition Canadian cadets won one prize.

The Duchess of Connaught Memorial Hostel,

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TERMS: 5/- to 6/- per night, including Bed, Bath, Breakfast & Attendance.
LUNCHEONS, TEAS AND DINNERS PROVIDED.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE TERMS BY THE WEEK.
NO GRATUITIES. *Apply SECRETARY.*

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Chairman:
REAR-ADMIRAL SIR LIONEL HALSEY, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C.

Funds are Urgently Required

FOR DEMOBILISED IMPERIAL & COLONIAL NAVAL & MILITARY HEROES.

1. To establish and endow the Veterans' Club as Permanent Headquarters with 1,000 beds.
2. To establish a Convalescent Home in connection with the Scheme for those whose wounds or sickness necessitate treatment after returning to civil life, and for those who are incapacitated after many years' service with the Colours.

When completed the Veterans' Club will form a home from home for all who have served or are serving in the forces of the Crown, whether in the United Kingdom or in the Dominions overseas.
Contributions should be addressed to:—
THE SECRETARY, Veterans' Association, 47, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, England.

Is "Canada" in your local library or reading room? If not—why not?

FERTILE FARMS
IN
SUNNY ONTARIO

Can be purchased Freehold from £15 to £20 per acre

THE newly appointed Agent-General for Ontario was President of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from 1904 till 1920, and has all his life been intimately associated with Ontario agriculture on the practical side. He will be glad to advise any farmer, farmer's son, or country worker who is considering the question of emigration to Canada or who wishes to buy a farm in Ontario.

There will be great demand for Farm Workers and Domestic Servants in Ontario next Spring. Situations are guaranteed on arrival.

For information and free booklets write:—
Dr. G. C. CREELMAN,
Agent-General for Ontario,
163, Strand, London, W.C.2.
(Mark letters "Personal.")

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18, Chapel St., 9, James' St., or 10, Water St., LIVERPOOL.
7 & 8 Oxford St., or Bank Chambers, Canute Rd., SOUTHAMPTON
Official Baggage Agents to the Principal Steamship Companies.
Bankers and Money Exchangers.

Our Library Table.

WITH THE CANADIANS AT THE FRONT.

"THE Canadian Front in France and Flanders" is a handsomely produced and well written book (London: A. & C. Black, Ltd.: 25s.), which provides a readable and in every way acceptable record of the part which Canadian troops played in the Great War. It is the joint production of two brothers, Inglis Sheldon Williams and Ralf Frederic Lardy Sheldon-Williams, M.M. The latter went through a large part of the fighting himself as a sergeant in the 10th Canadian Machine Gun Company, and he is thus able to describe the campaign from within in a manner impossible in the case of some other chroniclers. The book gains much in directness from being written in the first person plural. His brother was one of the official artists of the Canadian War Memorials Committee and the Canadian War Records' Office in Flanders, France and Germany, and the 31 illustrations in colour and in sepia are striking studies of landscape and of figure.

In so far as it is a general record of the Canadian Corps' activities, the book gives a satisfactory narrative of the enlistment and training of the troops and the progress of the campaign. Its main claim to attention, however, is the success with which it conveys something of the romance, humour and atmosphere of the war as seen by the Canadian soldier. The writer has all the qualifications for accomplishing this task. He is evidently an observer as well as the possessor of plenty of sympathy and a sense of humour. Without that last quality, as he says, "the picture would be a sorry nocturne in reds and blacks, grand perhaps, but too massive for every-day contemplation, and, moreover, ethically untrue." He is fully justified in his claim that the Canadian Corps as much as, if not more than, any of the great fighting units unnerved its enemies and endeared itself to its friends by reason of the linked qualities of humour and courage. In these pages, therefore, laughter and gallantry find equal recognition. They are full of place names and episodes which live in the minds of Canadians of the present generation, and will endure for ever in Canadian history; and they are described with a vividness that brings home at once their importance in the general campaign and the light in which they were seen by those who took part in them.

Canadian Discipline.

The book will be valued not least for its glimpses of life in the ranks. The freedom about their discipline which the Canadians displayed is, for instance, referred to. "The Canadian soldier's sense of discipline,' says the writer, "is a rather fine mixture of self-respect and independence without effrontery or cockiness. I don't think we ever *quite* learned to salute. Certainly not as they would have us do it at Chelsea, Pernes, and other terrible places which are the apple of the martinet's eye. Of course we *could* do it, because we could do anything if we knew it was necessary and 'really seemly,' and a little better than most, but we preferred or unconsciously exhibited a certain friendliness in our 'compliments,' quite unresented, I am sure, by any sound man sporting 'pips,' crown, or even more gorgeous shoulder encumbrances." But while the Canadians certainly did hate non-essentials, they could, as he says, hold their own with anybody. "We were 'there with the goods' when the goods were wanted, and would no more let our officers down on the parade ground, when it was really important, than in the field." As the author recalls, "we have the word of the greatest among us that the Canadian Corps never retired and never lost a position which it had once consolidated." Perhaps, he adds, a good deal of it was luck, but he thinks more than 50 per cent. of it was good management, and for the latter he gives credit, from Vimy Ridge, at any rate, in full measure to the much-maligned staff.

A Happy Family.

Looking back to those fighting days, Mr. Sheldon-Williams says there was scant opportunity to be small in those days: they were in too great a hurry, engaged on business too urgent, to allow their souls to bother over little things. "The Corps," he adds, "was on the whole a singularly happy family. There was only one unpardonable sin—'cold feet,' a rare complaint, and one of which the patient was often cured by time and familiarity. There was also this element of generosity among us; let a bit of funk make good and it was a complete 'wash-out' of his gloomy past. Courage was a very common thing, the commonest virtue of all. It was difficult to understand a man being other than plucky when it was the fashion, and danger was accepted as a ration far less emotionally than grub."

Speaking of the way in which the enemy sometimes refused to make the utmost of his chance when the dice were loaded in his favour, the writer says: "I'm not at all sure in my inmost soul that there wasn't always and in all places an Influence working for us—I mean the cause of the Allies—quite foreign to anything over which the War Offices or the Chancelleries of Europe have control. I think this idea became for many of us, though we never spoke of it, a real religion which backed us up and gave us a ghostly Dutch courage, and moreover filled the vacuum caused by disappointment in what used to be called Religion as a guide. I have no intention of casting disrespect on the Churches, but am merely endeavouring to articulate my own rather inchoate musings, and interpreting, I think the thoughts of some others, imagine that the war itself and the conditions which surrounded our daily lives, the possibility of death at any moment, and the need of dying as decently as might be, bred in us a kind of mediæval paganism which substituted picturesque symbols or legends, partly of our own creating, for the cut-and-dried 'mother's knee' business which had sufficed our souls in less spacious days. We had, in short, reverted, because of and as a result of the business in hand, to a primitive state of mind which opened the door to a sneaking regard for the miraculous, and at the same time demanded something greater and grander, more ceremonious, in the shape of a Presence than what the best-intentioned and often very courageous padre had to offer us, or than we had accepted automatically hitherto. This mediævalism of viewpoint did us no hurt, I protest. It was more in the picture than the Sermon on the Mount, loving-kindness and meekness, and in spite of its flavour of paganism admitted half-ashamed visions of entirely conventional and quite suitable entities."

SOMETHING LIKE SUNFLOWERS.

Some of the sunflowers, twelve feet high, on the farm of Mr. F. B. Pemberton near Duncan, Vancouver Island, B.C. In front of them is some kale. These sunflowers are very easily grown, and run for silage about 30 to 35 tons to the acre.

Those years of struggle and stress must remain to thousands of others, as to Mr. Sheldon-Williams, full of dreams and ghosts. "I think the years to come," he writes, "will be threaded with dreams of the years that have gone, busy though we be in the matter-of-fact life. We cannot ever forget those crowding hours which crushed a lifetime into each of the wonderful days. Dreams of Ypres and the Salient; of the Somme and the Bapaume Road; Sanctuary Wood and S. Eloi; Amiens Cambrai, Lens and Vimy. And each is a ghostly finger-post pointing to others back along the trail we trod—*souvenirs de la guerre*."

As to the effect upon the actors in that great drama, Mr. Sheldon-Williams says in his concluding pages: "There is no one of us, no matter how modest his rank, who played his part in the great army to the work of which this book is devoted, but is the better for his experiences. Many 'found' themselves, even at the eleventh hour. The war owes us nothing; to it we owe much. Manhood, tried and proven; friend-

'grappled to our souls with hooks of steel': knowledge of self and our fellows which might not be won in the idleness of peace."

The book is full of human touches like these, embodying the philosophy of the soldier, attained in the hard school of privation and suffering; and they add to its value and its appeal in a way that even lively descriptions of operations cannot do.

EDUCATION IN CANADA.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has just issued an interesting illustrated handbook entitled "Education in Canada." The book is compiled by Florence B. Low, and contains many charming descriptions of Canadian school life and a wealth of information respecting the normal, technical, vocational and agricultural educational facilities existing throughout the Dominion—from McGill University to the prairie school-house shack, with its accommodation for nine or a dozen children, who mostly ride or drive to school and house their steeds in the stables provided for that purpose. The book also includes particulars of the salaries paid to teachers in the various Provinces, and deals with the openings that exist for British teachers in Canada, as well as indicating the conditions under which teachers trained in the British Isles may secure recognition as teachers in the Dominion. The handbook may be obtained free on application to the C.P.R., 62, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

"DAILY MAIL" YEAR BOOK.

The *Daily Mail* Year Book for 1921 (Associated Newspapers, Ltd., London, 1s. 6d.), is one of the handiest reference books published, and with this issue it attains its majority, an achievement well celebrated by the variety and excellence of its contents. The volume contains valuable and up-to-date information and statistics on all matters of general interest, set out in a concise and readable manner, and many present-day problems and developments are briefly dealt with in special articles contributed by experts. Canada's proud record as political pioneer is outlined by Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P.; while the information under the heading "British Propaganda" is given in the form of a review of Sir Campbell Stuart's book, "Secrets of Crewe House." Among the biographies of prominent men and women of the day are those of many well-known Canadians.

A BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

"Tales of Happy Common," by Agnes Grozier Herbertson (London: Dean & Son), are just the sort of stories that appeal to little children. Full of the lightest fantasy, and told in the simplest language, they will be read or listened to with delight, and the Punker Tree, the Creepie-Man, Bee-Wee the gnome, the Screw-Serpent, the Ping-Pong Rabbit, the Nimble Mouse, and the other characters will become as much alive and as dear as the many other familiar friends in nursery tales. The charming pictures, in colour and in line, by Lilian A. Govey, just fit the stories, and nothing more could be desired.

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY LICENSING IN QUEBEC.

At the present time, when so much attention is being given to induce British manufacturers and traders to establish branch factories or agencies in Canada, and thus more satisfactorily compete with the U.S., everything should be done to make the way easy for British firms.

The Province of Quebec has the most complicated documentary forms in connection with obtaining a licence for foreign or extra-provincial joint stock companies of any of the Canadian Provinces. We are of opinion that many of the details demanded by the Quebec Authorities are unnecessary, and give quite unnecessary trouble to commercial firms. A large number of papers have to be filled up in duplicate or triplicate and an affidavit has to be sworn. This should be able to be completed and sworn before Col. Pelletier, the Agent-General for the Province in London, who is properly authorised to witness affidavits. But for some reason the authorities in Quebec do not permit their Agent-General in his official capacity to witness affidavits in the case of foreign companies' registration. It is difficult to understand what reason the Department can have for thus restricting the usefulness of their Agent-General's office.

A fisherman, with his crew of three, caught 300,000 lb. of white fish in Buffalo Lake, Northern Saskatchewan, last year.

At a representative meeting of Canadian journalists held at Montreal last week, it was decided (says the *Times*) to enter into an arrangement with Reuter's Agency for a direct British cable service, to be edited by Canadian editors, and carried to Canada by direct cable. It is understood that the new service will be dependent upon an increase of the Dominion Government subsidy from $8,000 to $20,000 annually.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S EMPIRE TRIBUTE.

To the Editor of *Canada*.

Sir,—With the knowledge and approval of the Prince of Wales, a great Empire tribute is being organised to commemorate the triumphant success of the historic mission overseas from which the Prince has just returned.

This is to take the form of a National Fund to extend the important General Hospital known as the Prince of Wales's Hospital, London.

The Hospital is not in debt. It is paying its way, and it is the only General Hospital in London with space adjoining for extension.

It is turning away 200 out of every 300 applicants for beds: it is carrying on a most valuable research work, and it has a post-graduate course for medical men.

May I ask that you will give the Prince of Wales's Empire tribute sympathetic support and representation in your paper?—I am, etc.,

Gladstone, Chairman of Committee.

4, Cleveland Square,
St. James's, London.

WAR LOAN AND CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

To the Editor of *Canada*.

Sir,—An interesting point arises out of the new Corporation Profits Tax. When the income of a British company includes dividends on War Loan there is no doubt such dividends are liable to the tax under Section 53 (2) (a). But this does not seem to apply to a foreign company assessable under 52 (2) (b), although these profits "arise in the United Kingdom." The prospectuses of the loans expressly exempt from "all British taxation" (not merely income tax) dividends of most of the loans "if it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom." Now a company is a "person" for income tax purposes. Can it be said that these foreign companies are "domiciled or ordinarily resident" in this country? If not, these companies need not include these War Loan dividends in their profits for corporation profits tax purposes.—I am, etc.,

Chas. H. Tolley.

4, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

Wheat Shortage means High Prices.

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Land must be cultivated on organised lines.

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Annual Subscription, post free to any address, 10/- ($2.50.)

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November issue now ready. Contents include:—

- Business Introductions.
- Business Enquiries from Buyers and Sellers.
- Notes on Canadian Productions for Oversea Buyers.
- Interviews with Buyers.
- Export Trade Opportunities.
- The Market for Motor Vehicles in Malaya.
- An American Example of Official Enterprise.
- Australian Export Activity.
- British Importers Discuss Canadian Provisions.
- Export Shipping Items.
- Canada-Products Stores for London.
- Comments on Current Canadian Trade Topics

Published by:

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,

Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

RECORD TRADE FIGURES

Canadian trade figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for the twelve months ending in October, indicate that the aggregate for the calendar year will show a new high record (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). Both imports and exports show gains, but the increase on the import side is so large as to have converted a favourable balance of approximately $300,000,000 a year ago to an adverse balance of nearly $70,000,000 for the period just closed. Exports to the United Kingdom have declined, while imports have risen from $81,000,000 in 1919 to $226,000,000 this year. The balance of trade with Great Britain is still favourable to Canada, though much less so than formerly.

—* *—

TRADE AND BUSINESS.

Out of this year's Canadian wheat crop there have been inspected to date some 142,000,000 bushels.

Canadian bank clearings during the week ended November 18 were 4 per cent. more than those for the corresponding week last year.

Exports from Canada of cotton goods during 1913 amounted to only $124,000, but those for the year ended March 31 last were worth $6,150,000.

The Canadian textile industry in 1919 had a capitalisation of $58,750,000, and employed 16,000 persons at wages and salaries aggregating $11,000,000. The value of products turned out during the twelve months was $82,500,000.

The Canadian trade returns for October record imports valued at $105,770,000, and exports amounting to $131,100,000, these being $35,000,000 in excess of the exports for September and $18,000,000 more than in October, 1919. The excess of exports over imports for the month was $26,000,000. Agricultural products, mostly of foodstuffs, headed the list of exports amounting to $55,000,000, and lumber, pulp and paper exports were worth approximately $30,000,000.

—* *—

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Toronto firm having opened a department to handle chemicals, dyestuffs, dry colours, food colours, tanning materials, gums, etc., would be glad to hear from United Kingdom firms to whom they could be of service.

A Vancouver company in a position to offer box shooks for export would be glad to quote upon United Kingdom specifications.

A London company apply for the addresses of Canadian firms who can supply all classes of furs ready for making up, especially skunk, fox, beaver and nutria.

A London firm wish to effect connections with Canadian producers of the following lines for shipment to the United Kingdom and Europe, and would be glad to receive quotations, c.i.f. United Kingdom and Continental ports, and full range of samples from packers interested:—Flour, macaroni, corn starch, condensed and evaporated milk, and all kinds of canned goods, especially fruits in syrup; also evaporated apples and other fruits, and lard.

An importer and general agent in Belfast wishes to secure the agency of Canadian manufacturers of confectionery, chocolate and sugar, and packers of canned fruit, canned salmon, etc.

—* *—

Alabama Traction, Light and Power Co.—Messrs. Sperling & Co. announce that the operating results of the Alabama Power Co. (the principal operating subsidiary) of the Alabama Traction Light and Power Co. from all sources for October, 1920, are reported as follows:—Gross $394,420, increase $119,278; operating $232,738; net $161,682, increase $31,876. Aggregate net earnings for first ten months of 1920 amount to $1,766,614, an increase of $476,395.

REPORT BY THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS,

On WEDNESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER, 1920.

The Directors now submit to the Proprietors the annexed Abstract Statement of the Affairs of the Bank at the Second Saturday of October, 1920, with relative Profit and Loss Account, certified by the Auditors.

The net Profits of the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and for depreciation in Investments in addition to that stated below, amounted to			£375,138 16 7
The Midsummer Dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum required	£100,000		
Less Income Tax	30,000		
		£70,000 0 0	
It is now proposed to pay a similar Dividend at Christmas and a Bonus of 1 per cent., which together will require	£120,000		
Less Income Tax	36,000		
		84,000 0 0	
There has been written off expenditure on Bank Buildings and Heritable Property		20,000 0 0	
Carried to Pension Reserve Fund		30,000 0 0	
And applied to Investments Account, the balance of		171,138 16 7	
			£375,138 16 7

The Rest remains at £1,082,276 3s. 8d.

All the Bank's Investments are valued in the annexed State of Affairs at or under the prices ruling at the date of the Balance, with the exception of the holdings of Exchequer Bonds and National War Bonds payable at par, or at a premium, in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, which are taken at net cost. There is ample provision, however, for all market depreciation on these Bonds.

The Provisional Order "to amend the Royal Charters and Acts of Parliament relating to the Royal Bank of Scotland, and to confer further powers on the Bank," approved by the Proprietors at the Special Meeting held on 20th May, 1920, which to meet the requirements of Parliament was subsequently proceeded with as a Bill, was passed by both Houses of Parliament without material alteration, and received the Royal Assent on 16th August last.

Substantial additions have been made to the remuneration of the Staff during the year.

The Governor, the Deputy-Governor, the Extraordinary Directors, and the Senior Ordinary Director (Mr. Baxter) all retire at this time, but are eligible for re-election.

Auditors also fall to be appointed for the ensuing year, and Mr. J. Maxtone Graham, C.A., and Mr. Eric M. Beilby, C.A., offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

A. K. WRIGHT, *Cashier and General Manager.*

ABSTRACT STATE OF AFFAIRS

At 9th OCTOBER, 1920.

LIABILITIES.

1.	Deposits with accrued Interest			[illegible]
2.	Notes in Circulation			[illegible]
3.	Drafts Outstanding			[illegible]
4.	Acceptances and Indorsements of Foreign Bills			[illegible]
			£44,294,409 5 7	
5.	Capital	£2,000,000 0 0		
6.	Rest	1,082,276 3 8		
7.	Proposed Half-[illegible] Income Tax)	84,000 0 0		
			3,166,276 3 8	
	Total Liabilities			£47,460,685 9 3

ASSETS.

1.	Gold and Silver Coin, Currency Notes, Notes of other Banks, and Cash with Bank of England and other London Bankers	£5,376,180 1 11		
2.	Money in London at Call and short notice, and Cheques, etc., payable on demand, in hand, and *in transitu*	3,177 0 2		
3.	British Government Securities (*War Loans, Exchequer Bonds, and National War Bonds*)	9,847,120 12 7		
4.	Indian and Colonial Government Securities, Bank of England Stock and British Railway Debenture and Corporation Stocks	260,045 0 0		
5.	Foreign Government Stocks, Bank of Ireland Stock, Indian Railway Stocks, and other Marketable Securities	160,403 17 11		
	NOTE.—All the above Investments are valued at or under the prices ruling at the date of the balance, with the exception of the holdings of Exchequer Bonds and National War Bonds, payable at par, or at a premium, in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, which are taken at net cost.			
			£21,247,226 12	
6.	Bills discounted (of which £6,930,000 British Treasury Bills)	£10,832,678 18 9		
7.	Advances on Cash Credit and Current Accounts	13,625,144 12 1		
8.	Loans on Stocks and Securities	895,404 1 11		
9.	Banking Correspondents and other Customers for Acceptances and Indorsements, *per contra*	311,771 19 10		
10.	Bank Buildings (partly yielding rent)	269,179 4 5		
11.	Property yielding rent	154,279 19 8		
12.	Freehold Property in London (partly occupied by Bank and partly yielding rent)	125,000 0 0		
			26,213,458 16 5	
	Total Assets			£47,460,685 9 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Expenditure on Bank Buildings and Property written off	£20,000 0 0		By Rest at 11th October, 1919		£1,082,276 3 8
„ Dividend for half-year, paid at Midsummer, *less* Income Tax	70,000 0 0		„ Gross Profits, after deducting rebate on Bills Current, Income Tax, Corporation Profits Tax, providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and for depreciation in Investments besides that stated *per contra*	£747,691 14 0	
„ Dividend and Bonus to be paid at Christmas, *less* Income Tax	84,000 0 0		*Less* Charges of Management at Head Office and 173 Branch Establishments	37	
„ Pension Reserve Fund	30,000 0 0				
„ Applied to Investments Account	171,138 16 7				
„ Balance, being free Rest or undivided Profits, carried forward	1,082,276 3 8		Net Profits		375,138 16 7
	[illegible]				[illegible]

D. SPEED, *Accountant.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

As Auditors appointed by the Proprietors of THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, we have checked the Cash on hand at Head Office, Glasgow, and London, verified the cash with London Bankers, the Securities for money at call and short notice, the Government Securities and other Investments, and examined the details of the other Assets and of the Liabilities set forth in the foregoing Abstract State of Affairs; and we now certify that in our opinion said Abstract State is a full and fair Balance Sheet, properly drawn up, and exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's Affairs, as shown by the books, at 9th October, 1920.

J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A., *Auditor.*
E. N. BEILBY, C.A., *Auditor.*

EDINBURGH, 13*th November*, 1920.

A Comprehensive Banking Service

Our 400 Branches give us direct representation in every Province in the Dominion and place us in a position to offer merchants, manufacturers and individuals every possible banking accommodation. We also have Agents in all the principal cities in America; while our direct connection with the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has Branches at Paris, Yokohama, Tokio, Shanghai, San Francisco, etc., enables us to serve efficiently all who desire to finance international transactions.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG. Incorporated 1865.

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, 26, Haymarket, S.W.1.

TOTAL ASSETS $174,989,057.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1938, 82; 4½ p.c., 1924, 124¼.

Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 72⅜; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 64; C.P.R., 1938, 67½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 62⅜; 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-60, 72; C.P.R., 3½ p.c., 1938, 68¾; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 90

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 75½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 82½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1928, 83.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 1949, 72⅜.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c., 1913-38, 71½; 4 p.c., 1936, 70⅞; 3½ p.c., 1941-7-8, 62.

Nova Scotia.—3 p.c., 1949, 54; 3½ p.c., 1954, 62; 4½ p.c., 1934-64, 72.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1946, 64; 4 p.c. Reg., 1947, 73½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1945-65, 77.

Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 61¼; 4 p.c. Ins., 1928, 82; 4 p.c. Ins., 1934, 76⅝

Saskatchewan.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1954, 77⅜; 4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 76; 4 p.c. Reg., 1923, 121.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 81; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 91½.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1930-51, 71; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 83½; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 88; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 78; 5 p.c., 1953, 74½.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 46½; 4 p.c., 1932-76; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 61½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 67½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 88½.

N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1932-61, 65½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 1932-43, 77½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 91; 3½ p.c., 60½; 4½ p.c., 1963, 75½.

St. John.—4 p.c., 1946-51, 73.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1961, 54.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1936, 71½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 66⅞; 4½ p.c., 1948, 72⅜

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-9, 58⅜; 4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 59⅛; 4½ p.c., 1953, 65⅜; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 121½.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 61; 4½ p.c., 1962, 65½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1921-36, 97¾; 4 p.c., 1940, 77; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 77½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 69½.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—5 p.c., 11½.

Algoma Cent Terml's.—Stamped, 23.

Algoma Eastern. 5 p.c., 35.

Atlantic & N.-West.—5 p.c., 80½.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—6¼.

Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 62½.

Can. Atlantic. —4 p.c., 66.

Can. Northern. Ont. 4 p.c. Perp., 52; 3½ p.c., 1961, 60¼; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 66; 4½ p.c. Terml., 75½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 52¼; 4 p.c., 1930, 93½; 4 p.c. Perp., 55¼; 3 p.c. Deb., 1953, 53; 4 p.c., 1930, 102; 4 p.c. Land, 101; 4 p.c. Alta., 62; 3½ p.c. Dom. 60½; 4 p.c. 1934, 80½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 35½; 4 p.c. Man., 86; 5 p.c. Land, 91½; 5 p.c. Notes Aug., 1921, 97; West. 4½ p.c., 1942, 78; 1st Mort., 1945, 78.

Can. Pacific.—116; 4 p.c. Non.-Cum. Pref., 60⅜; 4 p.c. Perp. 65; Algoma 5 p.c., 78½; 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 135⅜.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 61.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 61½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch 4 p.c., 87½; Alta., 1939-42, 87½; 3 p.c., 1962, 64⅜; 4 p.c. 1955A, 67⅜; 4 p.c., 1955B, 67⅜; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 70; 4 p.c. Deb., 50.

Grand Trunk.—98s. 9d.; 4 p.c. Guar., 57½; 1st Pref., 40½; 2nd Pref., 28⅞; 3rd Pref., 11½; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 72½; Perp. 4 p.c., 61⅜; Gt. Westn. Borrd. 5 p.c., 70½; 6 p.c. 3 yr. Notes, Oct., 1921, 97½; West. 4 p.c., 1950, 63; Dollar Bds., 87.

Gt. Northern of Can.—4 p.c., 1934, 87.

Manitoba S.-W.—5 p.c., 115.

New Brunswick.—Perp. 4 p.c., 64.

Ont. & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 75½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c. 78.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 64½.

Que. & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 54⅜.

Quebec Central.—5 p.c. 3rd, 75.

Financial, Land.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Mort. Deb., 86; 2nd Mort. Debs., 103½.

Bank of Montreal.—44¼

Brit. Empire.—Ord., 9/6.

Calgary Edmonton.—7/6.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—39.

Can. Co.—19/-.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—3/4½.

Can. Northern Prairie.—30/-.

Hudson's Bay.—5⅜; 5 p.c. Pref., 75/-.

Man. N.-W. Land.—16/-.

Royal Bk. of Can.—43½.

San Antonio 6 p.c. Bonds.—30¼; Deposit Rpts., 30.

Trust & Loan of Can.—13/9.

Electric Power and Traction.

Brazil Traction.—41½; Pref., 79¼.

B.C. Elect.—Def., 57¼; Pref. Ord., 57; 4¼ Perp., 56½.

Calgary Power.—15.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 106; 7 p.c. Pref., 101.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 110.

Elect. Dev. Ont.—5 p.c. Bds., 113.

Kaministiquia.—5 p.c. Bds., 90.

Montreal L. H. & Power.—93¼; 4½ p.c., 1932, 108⅛.

Montreal St. Rly.—No. 1-4,600, 104¼; Gld. Bds., 72½

Northern Ont L. & P.—S. F. G., 94.

Shawinigan—122⅜; 5 p.c. Bds., 125; S. F. G. Bds., 114⅛

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c., 59¾.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Bds., 53.

Can. Collieries. 5 p.c., 17.

Can. Iron Foundries. Com., 5; Pref., 30.

Can Vickers.—6 p.c., 90½

Dom. Steel. Ord., 60½; 6 p.c. Pref., 74.

Lake Superior.—Cap., 12; 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 79¼.

West. Can. Collieries.—6 p.c., 94½.

Mines.

Le Roi.—No. 2. 4/-.

Mond Nickel.—43/9; 7 p.c. Pref., 15/10½; 5 p.c. Mort. Debs., 80½.

Mining Corp. of Can.—6/9.

Miscellaneous.

B.C. Breweries.—6 p.c. Bds., 90¾; Ord., 38 9.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—26.3.

Brit. Controlled Oilfields.—Com., 9/9; Non.-Cum. Pref., 11/-.

Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Pref., 106¾; 6 p.c. Bds., 109.

Can. Car.—Com., 31⅜; 7 p.c. Pref., 91; 6 p.c. Bds., 108⅜.

Can. Steamships.—58; Voting, 64; Pref., 81.

Can. Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 89½.

Can. Pac. Lumber.—6 p.c., 16.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 62½; 5 p.c. Inc., 19½; Com., 1/6.

Cockshutt Plow.—7 p.c. Pref., 65; Com., 18.

Col. Westn. Lumber Yds.—6½ p.c., 12/5½.

Forest Mills of B.C.—5 p.c., 10⅜.

Furness Withy.—26/6; Pref., 6 15-16.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—18/6; 6 p.c. Pref., 16/3.

Lake Superior.—6 p.c., 111.

Marconi of Can.—7/6.

Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 90½.

Simpson (R.).—6 p.c. Pref., 79¾; 5 p.c. S. F. G., 77½.

Spanish River & Pulp.—6 p.c. Bds., 112⅜.

Standard Chemical.—7 p.c. Pref., 36.

—* *—

BIG PROFIT IN B.C. LAND DEAL.

The tremendous profit made in some British Columbia land deals before the war (says the *Vancouver Province*) was made public before Chief Justice Hunter, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, when Joseph B. Clearihue started his fight to protect the interests of D. Despard Twigg and Mrs. J. Herrick McGregor and the estate of her husband against the claims of John R. Green, representing Isaac Greenizen, of Petrolea, Ont.

The Greenizen interests purchased 590 acres of choice land in the Cariboo for $590. Mr. Clearihue explained, and during the boom sold these 590 acres for $44,250 to a syndicate, of which Mr. Twigg and Mr. McGregor were members. This represented a jump in the price by Mr. Greenizen from $1 to $75 an acre. To simplify matters for the syndicate these lands were placed in the name of Mr. Twigg.

Heavy payments were made by the syndicate to Mr. Greenizen, but when war broke out Twigg enlisted and went overseas. Payments on the land were stopped, and since Twigg's return from overseas the suit has been launched against him to make him pay up the balance that is owing on the mortgage representing the unpaid balance owing on the property by the syndicate.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day. Monday, Jan. 3

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day*
Tues., Dec. 14.	Wed., Dec. 15.

THROGMORTON STREET, TUESDAY

The Stock Exchange has remained depressed during the past week owing to persistent liquidation on both local and foreign account. The resultant fall in values has rendered buyers very reserved, and investment for this reason and also because of the tightness of money has contracted to the narrowest possible volume, with the result that there has been little counteractive support to offset the selling which has developed. Liquidation has again been largely on behalf of those crippled by the fall in commodity values, and owing to certain difficulties in New York there has been unloading of oil shares from that quarter.

Offerings from the continent have been intermittent, and have been as usual relative to the exchange position. Gilt-edged issues have shown fair resistance, despite occasional spells of heaviness. Home rails were quite steady during the greater part of the week, but at the time of writing prices have taken a downward turn, influenced by the threat of renewed labour troubles among the railwaymen to secure participation in the management. Argentine rails are steadier after a setback. Dollar securities have fluctuated, and are mostly lower. The impending resumption of arbitrage dealings with New York has had no perceptible influence.

In the foreign market French loans have see-sawed. Greeks have continued weak on the uncertainties of the Greek political outlook. Among mines the tendency has been heavy. Kaffirs particularly being adversely affected by the threatened liquidation of big lines of late "enemy" shares. Oil shares show rather more stability after a severe fall. Industrials have presented many weak features.

Among Canadian securities the tone has been unsteady, and dealings have been very moderate. The gilt-edged issues have hardly varied. The Fours hold at 71¼ and the 4½ per cents. at 90. Municipal issues have been slow.

Canadian Pacifics, in the railroad group, are weaker at 162 ex the dividend, and among Grand Trunk stocks there are scattered falls ranging from ¼ to 1. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours have receded a point to 49½.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, register a fresh relapse of ⅜ to 5½, partly on forced liquidation and partly on talk of a new capital issue. Lower-priced land shares have been dull.

Industrials have moved irregularly with a downward tendency still predominating. Shawinigan Water has recovered 1 to 123½, but Canada Cements have fallen 1 to 62, and Cockshutt Plow issues have again been on the down-grade. Dominion Steels at 60 have lost another 2½, while Lake Superiors have shed a dollar at 13½, and Canadian Cars have relapsed 4 to 33½. Canada General Electrics hold at 107½. Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 103½ is 2 down.

Brazil Tractions have further weakened to 41 and Mexican traction 'units' are now [illegible] some scattered falls of 1 to 2 points, though their undertone keeps good.

As regards Canadian silver mining shares Mining Corp of Canada is without change at around 7s. 3d.

—**—

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 15

Wednesday and Thursday of last week witnessed a rally in prices which, though moderate, sufficed to induce hopes that the worst of the selling was over. The improvement in sentiment was probably due partly to the news that money for necessary market support would be easier, while it was also reported that some substantial buying orders for several standard issues had been placed, though at prices somewhat lower than those prevailing at the moment. A good many of the leading stocks moved upwards, and on Thursday even Atlantic Sugar gained several points. But the improvement was very short-lived; Friday saw the decline again continuing in full force, and by the close of business on Saturday a good many stocks were at fresh low prices for the year.

Atlantic Sugar continued to be an unsettling factor, dropping to 20 in Montreal, and fractionally lower in Toronto. Lyall was another stock to lose severely. On Friday transactions occurred at 40, a drop of 15 points since the previous transaction, and on Saturday a further 5-point loss brought its price to 35. Dominion Bridge also lost 5 points on Saturday. It is remarked that these three stocks have undergone somewhat similar fluctuations. Atlantic Sugar commenced 1920 around 75, and after fluctuations started on its remarkable rise, which carried it to 164 last July. Since then its movement has been continually downward, though the big slump only set in lately, following the slump in raw sugar. Dominion Bridge, which on Saturday closed at 70—a price hardly commensurate with its 8 per cent. dividend basis—was one of the star performers several years ago, when it rose to nearly 240. Another stock which provokes similar comment is Ames-Holden McCready 7 per cent pref., which from 115 early this year has now fallen below 50, though paying its dividends and carrying $33.25 per share of arrears. The paper stocks continued their decline on Saturday.

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Reading [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Parish Rector [illegible], and elsewhere in the [illegible] sectional issues are continued though [illegible] announcement that pulp and newsprint [illegible] are to be considerably higher in the New Year, would seem to indicate no diminution in the companies' profits. The textiles are irregular, Dominion Textile, Montreal Cottons and Wabasso moved up a point. The textile industry [illegible] stated to be operating to full capacity, [illegible] business booked sufficient to ensure capacity production for some months to come. The Steamships issues were also weak, both the pref. and common losing a point. Here again, the most confident reports are current in regard to the company, the results of whose current year will, it is expected, be fully up to those of 1919, hitherto the company's record year. Steamships common, however, is at its lowest price for the year, as also are Dominion Steel and Steel of Canada.

An interesting recent suggestion which I may note here is that some share in the severity of the decline may be attributed to the largely increased bulk of securities which has been brought about through the capital reorganisation of numerous companies whose shareholders have been presented in some cases with as many as five shares for each one they previously held. A good deal of interest was aroused recently by the announcement that the British authorities had just made their first purchase of Canadian wheat. The transaction turns out to concern only 500 000 bushels instead of 5,000,000 as at first reported, but it is of importance, as the period during which the restriction of finances due to the banks having to finance the crop will continue, must depend to a great extent upon the demand from the United Kingdom for Canadian wheat. It is realised, however, that any whole-hearted improvement in market conditions must depend upon a general recommencement of investment buying, and this would seem to be about due now that the inflation has been so thoroughly squeezed out of security prices.

Among prices at the close of business on Saturday, Abitibi was 59½; Asbestos, 88. Pref. 96; Atlantic Sugar, 20; B.C. Fishing, 39½ xd.; Brompton, 61½; Can. Car, Pref. 80; Cement, 56½, Pref. 90 xd.; Can. Cottons, 77; Steamships, 50, Pref. 70; Smelters, 21; Dom. Bridge, 70 xd.; Dom. Glass, 58; Dom. Steel, 47; Textile, 113½; Lake of the Woods, 139; Laurentide, 91½; Mont. Power, 78 xd.; Nat. Breweries, 53¾; Ogilvie Flour Mills, 200; Quebec Rly., 22; Riordon, 162 xd.; Shawinigan, 102; Span. River, 83½, Pref. 88½; St. Lawrence Flour, 67; Steel of Canada, 60; Toronto Rly., 39¾; Wabasso Cotton, 50; Wayagamack, 109½.

Among bank shares transactions have recently taken place in Commerce at 190; Merchants, 166; Montreal, 189½; Nova Scotia, 255; Royal, 201. The War Loan bonds are quoted, 1925, 92½; 1931, 90½; 1937, 94.

The Royal Bank of Canada is asking for tenders for any portion of 4,000 shares of $100 each, comprising the unaccepted allotments of the recent issue which was offered to shareholders.

The vacancy on the board of the Guarantee Co. of North America, caused by the death of Mr. E. F. Hebden, of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has now been filled by the election of Sir H. Montagu Allan.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

In his recent letters our Montreal correspondent has had, each week of late, to record a continuation of the decline in security prices in the Canadian markets, which commenced about the end of last August. That decline, as has been pointed out, has been due to several causes. After the enthusiastic speculation which characterised the summer months a check, which would get rid of some of the inflation, was quite natural, or, indeed, inevitable, as in the light of the return which can nowadays be obtained upon capital, prices had, in a good many cases, risen to a point where they were disproportionate to the yield represented by the dividends on the stocks. But this process of deflation was aggravated by several untoward conditions. Among these may be mentioned the concurrent decline in commodity prices which not only affected Canadian securities directly but also indirectly, and with even greater force because of the disorganisation brought about in the New York market, which always exercises a most potent influence upon conditions in the Canadian security markets. Another very strong influence has been, of course, the close restriction of money for market purposes owing to the needs of the banks for financing the movement and sale of the wheat. This has been a more restrictive factor than usual this year both because the wheat crop was considerably greater and also because the marketing of the wheat in the United Kingdom has been more delayed than usual, owing, it is said, to the natural unwillingness of the British authorities to buy largely at the prevailing high prices. There have also not been lacking special factors, such as the failure some months ago of a Montreal firm, which forced the liquidation of securities to an important amount, while just lately a very unsettling factor has been the difficulties into which the slump in raw sugar has thrown the Atlantic Sugar Co., which only last summer was able to show so imposing a position of strength and prosperity.

* * *

But by the middle of November the decline had gone so far that not only had the inflation which had occurred in some of the favourite market stocks been eliminated, but the stocks of numerous enterprises in which considerable confidence is deservedly reposed had fallen to their lowest prices for the year. The position in regard to prominent shares in the pulp and paper group is interestingly shown by the following table:—

	Price Nov. 15.	Fall from High Price this Year.	Yield at Price Nov. 15. Per cent.
Riordon	... 162 xd	64	6.17
Spanish River Com.	... 83½	42	8.4
,, ,, Pref.	... 88½	44	7.9
Laurentide	... 91½	33½	—
Brompton	... 61½	23½	11.3
Abitibi	... 59½	27½	10.0
Wayagamack ...	... 109½	30½	5.4

* * *

Among the power companies and the big flour milling companies, which are justly regarded as some of the strongest enterprises in Canada, and the textile companies and other big enterprises, the case is much the same:—

Shawinigan ...	... 102	17½	6.8
Montreal L. H. and P.	... 78	12	6.4
Lake of the Woods	... 139	81	8.6
Ogilvie	... 200	77	6.0
Dominion Textile ...	... 113½	32½	8.8
Canadian Cottons ...	... 77½	22½	10.2
Penmans	... 107	41½	7.4
Canadian Gen. Electric	... 95	14	8.4
Canada Steamships Com.	50	30	14.0
,, ,, Pref.	70	15	10.0
Dom. Steel	... 47	32	12.7
Steel Co. of Canada	... 60	28	11.6

* * *

In calculating the yields no account has been taken of bonuses, but only of the regular dividends. It will be seen that throughout the list, which though naturally not complete, is fairly representative of the various classes, the drop in price has been large. In some few cases special causes such as share reorganisations have exercised influence, while in one case at least the comparatively high price is probably due to expectation of a similar development. But throughout the list it will be seen that prices have fallen to a point at which the yield on the capital represented is very attractive.

* * *

Among the most outstanding instances are the issues of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd. A recent statement by the president of the company suggests that this is not due to any weakness in the company's position. The president states that it is expected that the net earnings of the company for 1921 will compare very favourably with those of 1920, which has been the most prosperous year in the history of the company. The hotels of the company are almost fully booked for next season, and a great amount of new business is indicated by enquiries for passenger berths and freight. The president added that the underlying strength of the Canada Steamship Lines is in the fact that the company operates both ocean and inland lines: when business is poor in one direction it usually happens that it is profitable in the other. Low ocean rates mean increased profits for the company on their lake carrying trade, owing to the fact that a through rate was always made for carrying freight; when ocean rates are low, lake rates are fixed proportionately high and *vice versâ*. It is also to be remembered that under the terms of inclusion in the British Empire Steel merger the dividends on the Steamships shares are guaranteed at their present rate for a long period of years.

* * *

In regard to the Riordon Co., Ltd., it is reported from Montreal that the net profits for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, July 1 to September 30, were in excess of $1,600,000. When the new company was formed its net profits were estimated at $5,000,000 per annum: the report mentioned above indicates that this estimate is being largely exceeded. The president of the company is reported as having stated recently that the market for bleached sulphite pulp is in a very healthy condition, and that the company is accepting contracts for 1921 at prices equal to the highest contract prices received in 1920.

* * *

A brief report of the proceedings at the annual general meeting of the Cockshutt Plow Co., held at Brantford, Ontario, on November 10, states that it was announced that as to the arrears of dividends on the preferred stock, there would be a decision shortly from the directorate. The company was reported to be in the soundest condition in its history, with assets amounting to $16,000,000. The old board of directors was re-elected.

—* *—

CANADIAN LOANS DECONTROLLED.

General Satisfaction on Exchanges.

Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, makes the following statement:—"Many subscriptions were made in the national interest and by persons whose circumstances did not permit them to hold the bonds. The price of the bonds has not been subject to violent fluctuations because the stabilisation of prices has been effective. The committee for stabilisation sold the bonds which came upon the market and placed them in the hands of permanent investors to the extent of $270,000,000. Stabilisation continued for more than a year since the last loan, and full opportunity was therefore given to those whose circumstances compelled them to liquidate.

"Stabilisation served a useful purpose, but now it is felt, since methods of control so general during the war have been abandoned in so many countries and generally in Canada, that the control of the sale of Government securities should also cease."

The news of the decontrol of Victory Bonds came as a surprise to the exchanges (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). The action of the Government, however, was received with general satisfaction. The complaint was common that a return to normal financial conditions was being impeded by the continuance of price control. It may take some days for prices to reach a stable basis, but the point to which the bonds rise or fall will be some indication of the internal financial conditions of Canada.

The decontrolled Victory Bonds dropped in Montreal and Toronto from two to three points on Monday.

— * *—

CANADIAN SUGAR COLLAPSE.

Companies' Heavy Losses.

After a meeting of the directors of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., last week, it was announced that a special general meeting of the shareholders would be held this week, at which the position of the company would be laid before the stockholders, and they would be asked to ratify new by-laws enabling the board to proceed with the new financial plans made necessary by the demoralisation of the market.

The officials of the company refused any statement in regard to the plans of the executive (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) on the ground that they could not speak with authority until the shareholders had been consulted. Mr. Lorne McGibbon, the president, in a public statement, said that the amount of new securities to be issued had not been determined, and no details would be disclosed till December 4, when the shareholders meet.

The best estimate is that the total loss by the sugar companies owing to the fall in prices is between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000. The chief losses have been sustained in Montreal, where these stocks have been freely distributed, although Toronto and other centres have not escaped. Under all the circumstances, the Montreal market has been comparatively steady, but for some weeks a nervous feeling has been general, and is chiefly explained by the critical sugar situation.

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Banking and Finance.

Royal Bank of Scotland's Fine Record.

At the annual general court of the proprietors of that important financial institution, the Royal Bank of Scotland, the chairman of directors, Mr. James A. Fleming, K.C., took the opportunity presented to him of dealing not only with the affairs of the Bank itself, but also very exhaustively with those momentous financial and economic problems which are now engaging the attention of publicists all over the world. So far as the position of the Royal Bank of Scotland itself is concerned, the directors again have to record a large increase in its business, the deposits having been increased by over three-and-a-half million pounds to £39,114,127, whilst the advances on cash credit and current accounts have advanced by more than four-and-a-half million pounds to £13,625,144. How well the directors appreciate the necessity in these abnormal times of preserving a strong financial position in the face of such a growth in these commercial advances, is shown by the fact that in addition to what may be termed the ready money reserves of the Bank, which form its first lines of defence, the Bank's holding of British Government Treasury Bills has been increased by nearly £850,000, and stood at the date of the balance-sheet at £6,930,000. Dealing with the question of advances, Mr. Fleming pointed out that the increase in these had been anticipated as an outcome of post-war trade developments. As he showed, the figures handled by many firms are necessarily greatly in excess of their pre-war experience, and this is a feature of present-day banking, business which—especially in view of the downward trend of commodity prices—presents a very serious problem for bankers. Those responsible for the conduct of this institution are fully mindful of the difficulties of the commercial community arising out of the present unparalleled situation, and have endeavoured to meet the legitimate requirements of the Bank's customers in a sympathetic manner, and, whilst discouraging all mere speculation, have assisted materially in the productive enterprise of the country at a very critical period. Mr. Fleming dealt very frankly with the effects of the Excess Profits Duty, and pointed out that, whilst justifiable as an emergency war measure, it could scarcely be upheld as applicable to the period of reconstruction. The banks had done their best to deal with the difficulties entailed in connection with the payment of the tax. Dealing with the general situation, Mr. Fleming reminded his audience that it was well to bear in mind that there is no royal road to commercial and financial salvation for the nation, any more than for the individual, and that the country will only escape from its present embarrassments by drastic economies, alike in national as in individual expenditure, and by increased production through harder and better work.

* * *

The Chairman on the Penalty of Patriotism.

In view of the large business done during the period under review, it was only to be expected that the profits of this prominent Scottish institution would show a large increase. These, after making various provisions, including that for depreciation in investments in addition to that stated in the profit and loss account, exceed those of the previous year by about £120,000, management expenses have increased by about £70,000, so that the increase in net profit is in the region of £50,000. The large increases in salaries granted during the year will, of course, tell more heavily on the next year's accounts, as the present figures only include the results of the most recent increase for the last three months of the Bank's financial year. Like other banks, the Royal Bank of Scotland has suffered severely from the task of helping to finance the war, and Mr. Fleming lamented the fact that the largely increased earnings of the past year had been swallowed up in making provision for the heavy depreciation in War Loans with which we are all too painfully familiar. It will be some consolation for the proprietors to know, however, that this institution has been able to face the whole of this depreciation without encroaching upon its "Rest," whilst satisfaction will be expressed at the conservative methods adopted in the valuation of its securities and its bank buildings; it is stated that the latter must now represent a very much greater figure than that at which they stand in the balance-sheet, whilst it is gratifying to note that sales upon advantageous terms have been made of various properties. The dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and bonus of 1 per cent. absorb the same amounts as last year, £20,000 has been written off bank buildings account, and, in view of the largely augmented charge for salaries, it has been wisely determined to continue the provision of a further substantial sum towards the pension reserve fund. Last year we referred to the steps taken by this enterprising institution to provide further for the foreign requirements of the Bank's customers, and it is gratifying to find that the departments established to undertake this have done a largely increased business during the year and that this special organisation has yielded most satisfactory results. Whilst maintaining its distinctive character as a Scottish institution it is the constant desire of the management that it should be able to undertake every description of banking business and perform every class of service which is open to a British bank, and those acquainted with the operations of this institution will readily concede that this is being achieved with success and to the satisfaction of its large and growing body of clients.

* * *

Hudson's Bay and San Antonio.

Canadian land shares have come under the malevolent market influences which have played such havoc with the prices of public securities during the past few months, and Hudson's Bays have been distinctly flat on forced liquidation and unconfirmed rumours of a new issue of capital. Whilst they have not, as an evening contemporary avers, been within a pound of the lowest on record, they now present an excellent opportunity to the bargain hunter to pick up a few shares in Canada's premier land company in the neighbourhood of a five-pound note. Since they reached their low level of 4¼ in 1915 they have been as high as over 9, and in view of the company's strong position and excellent prospects, and the ultimate reversionary value of the shares from the realisation of the company's vast land holding, they should at no distant date be nearer that figure than their present unwarranted level. Even if it should be found advisable to make a new issue the present shareholders should have enough faith in the future of the undertaking to ensure its successful subscription even in these abnormal times. The 5 per cent. preference shares on the basis of the last marking of 75s. show 6.66 per cent. yield and are, of course, *par excellence* the gilt-edged issue of the Canadian land market. Another concern in which Canadian investors are largely interested—the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Co.—has also come under the influence of the present uncomfortable financial conditions, it being stated that a cable has been received from the United States lawyers of the bondholders' committee to the effect that the prospective purchaser of the property cannot proceed with the contract of sale owing to the reasons given. It will be remembered that we dealt at length with the terms of the offer made by Mr. Stewart in our last issue. The bonds, which had been advanced materially in the expectation that the deal would go through, have reacted sharply, the last marking being at 30, and the quotation rather nominal at 20-25.

——* *——

MACKENZIE RIVER OILFIELD.
High-Grade Salt Discovered at Fort McMurray.

Owing to the recent discovery of oilfields in the neighbourhood of the Mackenzie River (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) the Government has passed an Order in Council limiting the maximum area which may be staked by an individual or company to 640 acres.

The Mackenzie River Petroleum Company is applying for incorporation at the next Session of Parliament. In particular the company seeks authority to construct a pipe line for the transportation of oil and gas from a point near the mouth of the Rat River at its junction with the Peel, a tributary of the Mackenzie River, to the Alaskan international boundary.

Mr. C. F. Low, the well-known geologist, who spent seven years in directing well-boring operations for the Rhondda interests in Northern Alberta, and who knows the Mackenzie River region well, says that it has been demonstrated that this territory will be one of the important oilfields of the world, and asserts further that in quality the oil is worth three times that of the California product.

The existence of an extensive field of high-grade salt has been discovered at Fort McMurray, Alberta. A well has been sunk through 30 ft. of pure salt at a depth of 650 ft. A test well was begun twelve months ago, and the "strike" confirms the reports of geologists that an immense field of salt exists along Athabaska River, in the McMurray region.

——* *——

Three employees of the Canadian National Railways have been dismissed from the service in accordance with the order forbidding any employee to participate in politics.

Ex-Service emigrants who have up to November 1 applied for free passages number 60,395. Of these, 18,254 (exclusive of dependents) have so far been granted. The passages granted to Canada total 7,441, of whom 5,687 are men and 1,754 women.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby declares that "the glorious Scottish race which has done so much for mankind is in danger of ruin in its native land, whilst in Canada and the United States the Scottish stock is second to none in vigour, physique, character, and national influence."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

R. P. (Edinburgh).—Acadia was the part of Eastern Canada now known as Nova Scotia. Acadians was the name given to the French settlers when Acadia was part of New France.

I. L. P. (Leeds).—All the Canadian Provinces except Prince Edward Island have laws providing for the inspection and regulation of factories, but the definition of a factory varies considerably.

J. W. (Aberdeen).—There are 5,600 elevators in the three Prairie Provinces from 40 to 60 ft. high, and capable of storing from 20,000 to 30,000 bushels apiece on the average, a few reaching to twice the latter capacity. Thus upwards of 110,000,000 bushels of wheat can be stored at one time.

OLYMPIA.—Canada has one automobile for every 21 people, and the United States one for every 14. The number of persons per automobile in other countries is stated to be as follows:—Cuba, 91; Great Britain, 180, Austria, 185; France, 198; Switzerland, 262; Sweden, 550; Belgium, 625; Germany, 866; Mexico, 969; Italy, 985; Spain, 1,380; Russia, 12,000; Japan, 15,000.

J. S. G. (Manchester).—The meeting of the Cockshutt Plow Co. was held on November 10. From the brief report which has reached us it appears that the subject of payment of arrears of preferred dividends was raised, but that no definite announcement as to the directors' policy in the matter was made. A reference to the meeting appears under "Investment Notes" heading this week. Doubtless fuller information of the proceedings will be available soon.

H. B. (Putney).—We think that the suggestion that a new issue of shares by the Hudson's Bay Co. is imminent may be disregarded. We quite well remember the Governor's statement at the latest annual meeting, that power would be secured to increase the company's capital when necessary, but he pointed out at the same time that this step was precautionary, and did not necessarily imply that a fresh issue of capital would be made soon. Still, we think it probable that the recent rumour arose out of that announcement.

—— * ——

Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway.—A meeting of the 5 per cent. debenture holders is called for December 7.

City of Winnipeg.—The Bank of Montreal gives notice that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants on the City of Winnipeg 4½ per cent. Consolidated Registered stock, 1943-63, due February 1, 1921, the balances will be struck on the evening of January 1, 1921, after which date the stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

Barcelona Traction Light and Power Co.—A payment of 1 per cent. will be made on and after December 1, at the Bank of Scotland, in full discharge of the half-year's interest, on the 5½ per cent. 1st mort. 50-year bonds, due December 1, 1920, on surrender of coupon No. 18. Coupon No. 11, in respect of interest due on December 1, 1920, on the 7 per cent. Prior Lien "A" Bonds, will be paid on and after December 1, at the Bank of Scotland. The company's earnings statement for October shows: Gross, Ps2,795,106; increase, Ps579,889. Net, Ps1,831,392; increase, Ps520,795. Aggregate, gross, Ps21,344,299; increase, Ps 5,251,330. Net, Ps13,958,085; increase, Ps4,985,333. It is announced that an offer will shortly be made of £1,050,000 8 per cent. secured debentures in this company at the price of 94 per cent. The debentures will be redeemable by annual drawings at 106 per cent within 20 years by means of a cumulative annual sinking fund.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"London."

The December *London* opens with a series of artistic and beautifully reproduced pictures of snow scenes and winter sports, and there is also a delightful collection of new views of Egypt. The literary contents are fully equal to the pictorial, and include excellent stories by Owen Oliver, Mary Synon, Gladys Waterer, F. St. Mars, and Henry Holt. Cosmo Hamilton's serial, "The Blue Room," is continued, and there are several interesting special articles. Among the latter is an article on "Our Democratic Prince," by G. T. Marsden, which tells of the home life of "the most eligible bachelor in the world," and "The Problem of the ex-Service Man" is dealt with by Shaw Desmond, who outlines a seemingly feasible scheme for solving the problem of unemployment.

"Pearson's."

Pearson's Christmas number provides real Christmas fare, and its 32 joyous pages of colour greatly enhance its festive appearance. The first article, entitled "1920—and still Going Strong!" by Mrs. Stanley Wrench, describes some quaint Yuletide customs still kept up in many parts of the country, and is full of legendary Christmas lore; the illustrations accompanying it are reproductions of well-known pictures on the subject. "Black Pawl," by Ben Ames Williams, a four-part serial which starts in this issue, is a virile sea story of strong dramatic interest, while "The Doomsday Envelope," by Horace Fish, will create considerable discussion and criticism. Among the other contributors are Max Pemberton, H Hesketh Prichard, Owen Oliver, William Caine, H. M. Bateman, Alfred Leete, Will Owen, G. E. Studdy, and Heath Robinson—names which are in themselves a guarantee of excellence.

"Royal."

The contents of the Christmas *Royal* are varied and attractive, and the coloured illustrations add a gaiety appropriate to the season. "The Sea Gull," a story redolent of Nature, is a romance of the North Pacific coast, contributed by G. B. Lancaster; and there is also one of William Le Queux's inimitable stories of diplomatic intrigue, the scene of which is laid in Budapest. Other contributors are May Edginton, Christine Jope-Slade, Gilbert Frankau, Perceval Gibbon, and Owen Oliver. The beginning of a new serial by John Galsworthy, entitled "To Let," is promised for the January number.

—— * ——

Grand Trunk Railway.—The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Guaranteed stock will be closed from December 3 to December 31, both days inclusive, for the purpose of the payment of the dividend, guaranteed by the Canadian Government. Warrants for the dividend accrued from May 21, 1920, to December 31, 1920, will be forwarded on the latter date to stockholders of record December 3, 1920.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 778. December 4, 1920.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FOR SALE.

CANADIAN READY-MADE FARMS.

A UNIQUE settlement offer is made to 100 approved applicants to purchase Stock, Fruit and Tobacco Farms on our extensive estate in Norfolk County, Province of Ontario, situated within 100 miles of the large centres of Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, and Niagara Falls. The farms are absolutely Freehold, with entry 1st April, 1921. Good houses, buildings, roads, railways, markets, schools, natural gas and telephone. Free, healthy and independent life, no strikes, no irritating taxation.

Beautiful country on North side of Lake Erie.

Prices £500 to £2,000, according to size and situation.

Free ocean passage to ex-Service men. Applicants must state qualifications and capital available, when Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue will be mailed, together with copies of letters from European settlers who bought on our estate in 1920.—Capt. C. W. Wilson, Grand Trunk Railway Building, 17-19, Cockspur Street, London.

FOR SALE.—Exceptionally fine Farm of 500 acres on Kaministiquia River, near Fort William, Ontario. Thoroughly improved, large area under cultivation, fully equipped with buildings, farm machinery, and live-stock, including pure-bred cattle. Buildings include fully modern, 12-room dwelling, hot and cold water, three bath rooms; suitable for experimental or high-class dairy, or stock-breeding farm, or private estate or country club.—For full particulars write Box 548, *Canada* Office, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CANADA.—Excellent FARM for SALE, 200 acres, including 13 acres orchards, Newcastle, Ontario; 35,000 dollars farm, stock, implements; 30,000 dollars farm alone.—Particulars from Mrs. Arnold-Forster, Long Sutton, Lincs.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

OTTAWA—
POWELL, SNOWDON & BISHOP, Solicitors, &c., 46, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT Trade Commissioners & COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to :—

Argentine Republic.

B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.

D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Brazil.

E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.

E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.

J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.

H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.

Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Belgium.

A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o Chas. H. Demey, Esq., Rue Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Holland.

George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

India.

H. R. Poussette, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, c/o H.M. Trade Commissioner, 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Italy.

W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Newfoundland.

W. B. Nicholson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bank of Montreal Building, Water Street, St. John's. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.

W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.

W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

South-Eastern Europe.

L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Athenee Palace Hotel, Bucharest. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

United Kingdom.

High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*

J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

J. Forsyth Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, 31, North John Street, Liverpool. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

N. D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 87, Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

Australia.

B. Millin, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

British West Indies.

Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.

C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

For Seven Days Ended November 27.

Canadian Northern, $1,806,700; inc., $498,000.

Canadian Pacific, $5,230,000; inc., $1,119,000.

Grand Trunk Railway, £364,806; inc., £70,252.

—* *—

The Board of Directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have presented to the family of the late Mr. Z. A. Lash, for many years vice-president of the bank, and its general counsel, a beautifully illuminated copy of the resolution passed at their first meeting after Mr. Lash's death, containing an expression of their regret and sympathy. It is enclosed in an ornate casket.

EX-SERVICE MEN

of the Imperial Army in the Old Country desiring to take advantage of Canada's

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEME

should apply for information to :—

Lieut.-Col. K. C. BEDSON,

Overseas Representative,

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD OF CANADA,

7, Parliament Mansions, Orchard Street, Victoria St., LONDON, S.W.1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BARCELONA TRACTION LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

5½ PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be PAID at the Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate, London, on and after the 1st December, 1920, in full discharge of the half-year's INTEREST on the above Bonds due on the 1st December, 1920, against surrender of Coupon No. 18.

Coupons of the face value of 10s. 0d. will accordingly entitle holders to receive 4s. 0d., and coupons of the face value of £2 10s. 0d. will entitle holders to receive £1.

The above payments are subject to Income-tax, if payable.

Form for Listing and Declaration of Ownership can be obtained from the above Bank.

For Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

Toronto, 27th November, 1920.

BARCELONA TRACTION LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

7 PER CENT. PRIOR LIEN "A" BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COUPON No. 11 in respect of the Interest due and PAYABLE on the 1st December, 1920, on the 7 Per Cent. Prior Lien "A" Bonds of the Company will be paid on and after the 1st December, 1920, at the Bank of Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate, London.

The above payments are subject to Income-tax, if payable.

Forms for Listing and Declaration of Ownership can be obtained from the above Bank.

For Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.
R. H. MERRY, Secretary.

Toronto, 27th November, 1920.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is Hereby Given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stock, will be CLOSED from Friday, the 3rd December, to Friday, the 31st December, 1920, both days inclusive, for the purpose of the payment of the dividend, guaranteed by the Canadian Government in accordance with the terms of the Agreement approved by the Proprietors on the 19th February, 1920.

Warrants for the dividend accrued from the 21st May, 1920 (the date of the appointment of the Committee of Management referred to in the Agreement), to the 31st December, 1920, will be forwarded on the latter date to all Proprietors of this Stock registered on the Books of the Company on the 3rd December, 1920.

By Order,
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary.

Dashwood House,
9, New Broad-street, E.C.2.,
30th November, 1920.

CITY OF WINNIPEG FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED REGISTERED STOCK, 1943-63.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st February, 1921, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st January, 1921, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

For the BANK of MONTREAL,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.,
1st December, 1920

British Cellulose.—The yearly report recommends that the balance at the credit of the profit and loss account, £85,007 4s. 8d., be carried forward. The loss on the whole year's operations amounted to £237,739 4s. 1d.

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Mr. N. P. Petersen, plant superintendent of the Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Ltd., for the past twelve years, has been selected to take charge of and establish a new factory in England.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12-13, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Mr. George C. Creelman, LL.D., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 36, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Allen, G. A., Calgary—60, Lammas Park Road, Ealing, W.
Andrew, David, Halifax—Savoy Hotel.
Ard, W., Halifax—Savoy Hotel.

B

Bond, Mrs. St. George, Toronto—148, Hammersmith Road, W.6.
Boyd, W. G., Victoria—Minster, nr. Ramsgate.
Brock, R. W. (R.C.N.), Vancouver—H.M.S. *Emperor of India.*

C

Chopdelaine, J. A., and Mrs., Ottawa—22, Friar Street, Reading.
Clarke, J. F., Vancouver—care of Agent-General for British Columbia.

D

Dixon, Mrs. J. R. M., Guelph, Ont.—Whitehall Hotel, 18-20, Montague Street, W.C.1.
Doherty, F. K., Ottawa—Hotel Victoria.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price. No Extras.
7/6

G

Gilmour, W. J., Brockville—4, Park Place, S.W.1.
Gordon, Miss Betty, Westmount, P.Q.—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

H

Halford, H. J., Hamilton—Waldorf Hotel.
Holton, D. B., Sherbrooke—Hotel Victoria.

J

Johnson, Annie McQ., and A. L., Victoria—care of Agent-General for British Columbia.

K

Kerr, D. Ross, and Mrs., Westmount, P.Q.—care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

LONDON
HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSES
Accommodation Booked.
U.A.B. Universal Accommodation Bureau & General Agency, Ltd., 55, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
'Phone: City 4471. Telegrams: "Accommodate, Cent, London." Call Write or 'Phone.
Branches and Agencies Everywhere.

L

Lucas, Jas. R., Bishop of Mackenzie River, Fort Chipewyan, Alta.—22, Cambridge Terrace, W.2.

Mac.-Mc.

McDonald, J. A., Quebec—care of Agent-General for Quebec.

M

Miller, J. L., Halifax—Savoy Hotel.
Montgomery, Arch. W., and Miss Isobel F., Winnipeg—Stadacona, Port Glasgow.

S

Slater, N. J., Ottawa—Waverley Hotel.
Stewart, J. A., New Glasgow—Waldorf.

T

Tonge, Alfred J., Sydney, N.S.—Waldorf Hotel.

BRAND'S MEAT LOZENGES
Sustaining and Invigorating.
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

W

Walker, H. W., Montreal—care of Merchants Bank of Canada, 53, Cornhill, E.C.3.
Webster, Harold L., Westmount, P.Q.—care of Bank of Montreal.
Wegenast, F. W., Toronto—Brown's Hotel.

—* *—

CONCERTS.

The Spencer Dyke String Quartet, which has won many golden opinions in the past for their rendering of chamber music, gave a successful concert last Wednesday at the Wigmore Hall, London. Their programme consisted of Beethoven's "Quartet in F Major," Frank Bridge's "Three Novelletten," and Ravel's "Quartet in F Major."

ROBERTS & SHORT
NAVAL, MILITARY, SPORTING AND CIVIL TAILORS.
4 & 6, BURY STREET, ST. JAMES', LONDON, S.W.1 (OPPOSITE ST. JAMES' THEATRE).

At the Wigmore Hall, last Thursday evening, at 8.30, Paul Rochanski and Arthur Rubinstein were to give a sonata recital (Bach, Beethoven and Brahms); and a second (and last) recital by Arthur Rubinstein is to take place at the same hall next Tuesday, at 8.30.

On Tuesday, December 14, at 8.15, Miss Eira Vaughan is to give her first pianoforte recital at the Steinway Hall.

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Calgary and Edmonton Land.—A second interim dividend of 6d. per share, less tax, has been declared, payable December 24 to shareholders registered November 25.

Ontario Lands and Oil.—A dividend of ½ per cent. (1s. per share), tax free, has been declared on the preference shares; £150 has been placed to reserve for income-tax, and £241 carried forward.

LADIES' HAND BAGS in Great Variety.
GENTS' LETTER WALLETS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, etc.
Fancy Articles of Every Description.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—The earnings for October were $24,800,632 and the expenses $17,099,810, the net profits being $7,700,822, an increase of $2,353,040 over the corresponding month last year. There was an increase in the gross profits of £6,503,979.

Steel Co. of Canada.—The regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the preference shares and a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the ordinary shares for the quarter to December 31, payable February 1 to holders of record in Canada January 10, 1921.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

C.P.O.S.

Liverpool to St. John.
Tuesday, December 7.—*Victorian.*
Wednesday, December 15.—**Empress of France.*
Sunday, December 19.—*Metagama.*
Friday, December 31.—*Empress of Britain.*
Thursday, January 6.—†*Minnedosa.*
Friday, January 14.—*Victorian.*
Saturday, January 22.—*Metagama.*
Friday, January 28.—*Empress of Britain.*
Friday, February 4.—*Melita.*
Friday, February 11.—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, February 18.—*Victorian.*
Friday, February 25.—*Empress of Britain.*

*Three-class steamers. †Via Havre.

Glasgow to St. John.
Saturday, December 18.—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, January 29.—*Pretorian.*

London to St. John viâ Havre.
Thursday, December 16, *Grampian.*
Tuesday, January 11.—*Corsican.*

Antwerp to St. John.
Friday, December 31.—*Scandinavian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.
Saturday, December 4.—*K. A. Victoria.*
Saturday, December 11.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, January 1.—*K. A. Victoria.*
Thursday, January 13.—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York.
Saturday, December 4.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, December 11.—*Imperator.*
Saturday, January 8.—*Imperator.*
Saturday, January 15.—*Aquitania.*

London via Cherbourg to Halifax.
Saturday, December 18.—*Caronia.*
Thursday, December 30.—*Saxonia.*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.
Wednesday, December 15.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York.
Wednesday, December 8.—*Baltic.*
Wednesday, December 29.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, January 8.—*Megantic.*
Wednesday, January 19.—*Cedric.*
Wednesday, February 9.—*Celtic.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.
Friday, December 17.—*Kroonland.*
Friday, December 24.—*Lapland.*
Friday, December 31.—*Finland.*
Friday, January 7.—*Zeeland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Halifax and Portland.
Thursday, January 6.—*Canada.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to St. John and Halifax.
Thursday, December 16.—*Manchester Brigade.*
Thursday, December 30. — *Manchester Hero.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers direct from Quebec are due by the *Empress of France* on Monday, and the *Metagama* on Tuesday, letters via New York by the *Olympic* on December 4, and the *Kroonland* on Thursday.

—* *—

THE ABITIBI REGION.

When the Abitibi region celebrates its tenth anniversary in 1922 it will have at least 25,000 of a population, according to Mr. Hector Authier, Government land agent at Amos, P.Q. The region to-day, says Mr. Authier, has a population of 15,000, although it is really only a little more than eight years old. The Government has already spent over $700,000 in the Abitibi, and by the time another similar amount is spent the region will have a population of at least 60,000.

—* *—

Dr. Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon, states that the recent discoveries of silver in that territory will make silver mining one of the most important industries there.

The wages of employees in the Grand Trunk shops at Stratford, Ont., are to be reduced by 10 per cent., and an additional 10 per cent. decrease in the pay roll is to be effected by the reduction of the number of employees.

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